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# Korean Affairs Report

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14 March 1985

## KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## U.S., SOUTH BLAMED FOR ABORTING DIALOGUE

SK221318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Unattributed talk: "The U.S. Imperialists and South Korean Puppet Clique Can Never Shirk Responsibility for Stopping the North-South Dialogue"]

[Text] Because of the frantic "Team Spirit-85" war game racket of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the situation on the Korean peninsula is becoming more acute every moment. Dark clouds of war, portending the danger that war might explode at any time, are endlessly approaching Korea.

The worry of our people and the world's peace-loving peoples over the precarious situation prevailing in Korea is deepening with each passing day. Removing the danger of war that has been created in our country and providing a peaceful atmosphere is an urgent question that awaits solution today and is the unanimous aspiration and desire of our people and the world's peoples.

We have been making all sincere efforts to avert the deepening crisis on the Korean peninsula. We have consistently called for reducing the prevailing tensions through peace and negotiations, not through the confrontational line of strength. Our just calls have always aroused the absolute support and sympathy from those at home and abroad.

Last year, too, we put forth the proposal for holding tripartite talks, in which the South Korean side, too, would participate in the talks between us and the United States, with a view to reducing the prevailing tensions and providing a prerequisite for the country's peaceful reunification. Also, we have made all efforts for its realization.

We have also called for resolving North-South relations, which have been brought to a deadlock, through dialogue and negotiations. The economic talks between the North and the South and the contacts between the Red Cross organizations, which were provided with our relief measure for the South Korean flood victims as momentum, were an encouraging development that anticipated the reduction of tensions prevailing in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The future of dialogue between the North and the South depends on how sincerely the South Korean side treats the dialogue.

The economic talks, which were provided by our initiative proposal and sincere efforts, were held for the first time after a nearly 40-year absence. The talks carried a great significance not only in uniformly developing the economies of the North and the South in the common interest of the nation by realizing collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South in the economic field and firmly guaranteeing the identity and independence of the economy, but also in developing science and technology by pooling the wisdom and strength of the nation.

The North-South Red Cross talks were really meaningful talks aimed at presenting the entire nation with boundless joy by alleviating the sorrow and pains of the families and relatives dispersed in the North and the South. The holding of the North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks provided by our sincere efforts were events which really carried great significance in removing misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and the South, seeking the harmony and unity of the nation, and tying together the broken blood vessel of the nation. Those talks were historic events reducing the tensions in the country and opening a bright vista for the future road of peaceful reunification. Compatriots abroad and all the world's peoples who love justice and cherish humanitarianism--as well as all people in the North and the South--warmly welcomed this and earnestly desired to see the North-South relations proceed successfully and improve in conformity with our people's aspirations and wishes.

We have admitted that the opening of a road to dialogue between the North and the South was a beginning for the reduction of tensions, and have not spared any sincere efforts to see the talks proceed successfully. Even at the time of the Panmunjom shooting incident, in which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique brutally massacred [haksal] our side's security guards, we decided to attend the North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks, putting up with everything, proceeding from the wish to rescue the hard-won talks. We made clear our position of developing the talks to higher-level talks, and furthermore, to high-level political talks.

This was a demonstration of our sincere wish to reduce tension in Korea through dialogue and negotiations, develop relations between the North and the South, and open a new vista for peaceful reunification. Such a proposal by us, aimed at settling the North-South relations in conformity with our nation's aspiration and wish, received warm support from our people and the world's public circles and aroused a great hope.

At a time when dialogue was provided between the North and the South and when the reality demands its development, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique engaged in a military venture of staging a provocative war game against us. They answered with the largest-ever war game with the approach of the hard-won North-South dialogue. This is an open challenge to dialogue and an act of destroying it.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique even refused our vice premier's proposal for discussing measures to rescue the dialogue, which has been placed in danger because of their racket of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, thereby driving the talks at last to abortion.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are babbling that the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is doing no harm to the North-South dialogue, saying that the exercise is a practice exercise. It is nothing but a very shameless sophistry of provocateurs to say that an adventuresome war game for attacking the other side is a practice exercise and does no harm to dialogue, while staging such a war game at a time when the dialogue is imminent.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are frantically staging a war game for attacking us by mobilizing a large group of approximately 200,000 personnel and modern lethal weapons. At the moment, the following have entered into full-scale operations for deployment for the joint military exercise: The U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force, and Marines in Hawaii, Guam, Okinawa, and the Philippines under the U.S. Pacific Command, and the U.S. 25th Infantry Division. Also, the battle ships and strategic and tactical bombers under the U.S. Pacific Navy and Air Force commands have begun to move.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is a comprehensive preliminary war and a nuclear test war of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique aimed at invading our northern half of the Republic. One can never sit down, free from care, face to face with another in a bloody situation in which they are frantically staging an attack exercise which might be developed into an act of actual warfare against us at any time. Nor can one hold an open-minded dialogue under such a situation.

Although the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are clamoring, with their mouths, about dialogue and peace, they are proving with their actual deeds that their remarks about dialogue and peace are merely false and absurd ones aimed at covering up their nature as aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are brazen-faced to denounce us for unilaterally postponing dialogue. This is a preposterous allegation aimed at shifting, onto another, their responsibility for their breach of faith in laying an artificial obstacle to the dialogue and aborting it.

Whenever dialogue is provided between the North and the South, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have thrown cold water on the improving atmosphere by self-consciously aggravating the tense situation. Because the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique laid an artificial obstacle while pursuing a confrontational line against us, all dialogues, without exception, which were held between the North and the South in the past did not proceed, but came to a rupture at the halfway point. The following are examples of talks and actions frustrated because of this: The work of the [North-South] Coordinating Committee to implement the 4 July North-South Joint Statement; the Red Cross talks for meeting and reunion of the people dispersed in the North and the South; and the sports talks for forming a single team which were held last spring.

Such acts of the South Korean puppet clique substantiate the fact that although the clique came to the site of dialogue reluctantly under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad, the clique, in actuality, took no interest in dialogue and tried to frustrate the dialogue from the beginning at the instruction of the U.S. imperialists.

The responsibility for aborting this dialogue, too, rests totally with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. For a dialogue, a good atmosphere should be provided, first of all. One cannot come and go, free from care, to and from the place where rounds of fire fly and gunsmoke reeks. Except for a half-wit who has lost normal judgment, no one can ever sit down, with good feelings, face to face with those who stage an adventuresome war game threatening the other party to the dialogue with arms.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique shirk their responsibility for aborting the North-South dialogue. Confrontation and dialogue are incompatible.

Although the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are trying to shirk their responsibility for frustrating the North-South dialogue while justifying the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, they can never cover up their nature as the ringleaders who are obstructing the improvement of relations between the North and the South and aggravating the tense situation, while consistently pursuing the policy of division and war in Korea.

We can never tolerate seeing the U.S. imperialists engage in a war venture to attain their aggressive goal, risking our sacred fatherland and our people's fate.

Together with all Korean people, all the peace-loving peoples of the world are demanding that the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique be stopped, and are denouncing the exercise. They desire to see the North-South dialogue resume at an early date and see a bright vista opened for the future road of the fatherland's reunification.

Reunifying the fatherland is the heaviest and sacred duty that we must accomplish before the present and future generations. But the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are continuing to lay an artificial obstacle in the way of the fatherland's reunification, bringing the situation to the brink of war. This is an intolerable challenge to the aspiration and wish of our people and the world's peace-loving peoples desiring the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We love peace and do not want war. In order to reduce tensions prevailing on the Korean peninsula and solve the Korean question through dialogue and negotiations, it is necessary to realize the proposal for tripartite talks put forth by us, thereby concluding a peace agreement between us and the United States and adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South.

The North-South dialogue, too, can be successfully held only when the prevailing tension is reduced and a guarantee for peace is provided. Our stand for seeing the successful realization of the North-South dialogue is unchanged.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should immediately stop the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise destroying the atmosphere for

dialogue and increasing the danger of war and respond to our rational and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks without delay.

[The following slogans are apparently part of above talk] Our nation's greatest long-cherished desire is to end the tragic history of national division and reunify the fatherland. Let us, all Korean people in the North and the South, reunify the fatherland at an early date by pulling down the barrier of division. Let us generally mobilize the strength of the entire nation in the sacred patriotic cause for the fatherland's reunification. Let us pass the reunified fatherland on to the coming generations.

CSO: 4110/100

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ON U.S. SPLITIST POLICY TOWARD KOREA

SK220936 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
18 Feb 85

[From the 38th installment of the Documentary Drama: "The Portraits of U.S. Ambassadors to South Korea"]

[Text] [Narrator] "Divide and rule" is the stereotyped tactic of imperialists. The United States, with a dark intent to make South Korea its permanent colonial and military base, have controlled their stooges to fix the division, making the two Koreas policy a basis of its policy toward the Korean peninsula. This was one of the major missions of Walker, who was appointed as the 12th Ambassador in August 1981.

One day in early January 1982, Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, visited Chongwadae.

[Chon Tu-hwan] Your Excellency Mr Ambassador, have you seen the text of my speech which I sent to the Embassy yesterday?

[Richard Walker] Do you mean the policy speech?

[Chon] Yes.

[Walker] Yes, I have seen it.

[Chon] I cordially ask you to comment on it.

[Walker] Your Excellency Mr President, I am of the opinion that the speech should place emphasis on the issue of reunification. Although the reunification of the Korean peninsula is neither your policy nor U.S. policy, since all the South Korean people yearn for reunification, you ought to know how to handle this issue for the sake of your vitality as a politician.

[Chon] That is right. Therefore, I again stressed the [word indistinct] which I raised last year.

[Walker] Your Excellency Mr President, are you going to present again this year the unpopular "talks between the persons in authority of the North and

South?" You should learn to use your brain. Look at the North Korea-proposed Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Isn't it reasonable, specific, and feasible? It is quite natural that it should create stormy repercussions at home and abroad. I think you ought to think of a wonderful idea that conforms to our splittist policy and that can be taken by others as some new step for reunification. Can't you think of anything?

[Chon] Well...

[Walker] For example, forming some consultative body and establishing permanent missions in the North and the South.

[Chon] Yes, I understand. I will give the task to the National Unification Board.

[Walker] It will make you appear as a politician interested in reunification. If we were to mention an "East and West Germany method" and "cross-recognition" any further, it would only reveal our true color. I think we should carry through the German-type method of coexistence, making fraudulent use of the billboard of reunification.

[Chon] That is really a wonderful idea.

[Narrator] This led to the so-called 22 January 1982 remarks of Chon Tu-hwan and to the 1 February statement to the North by Son Chae-sik, minister of the National Unification Board, which was called the 20-point model projects specifying the 22 January proposal. All of them were the plans to fix the division, in one way or another.

Not mentioning a single word about the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan babbled about the so-called general elections based on their principles through a reunified constitution, and proposed the signing of an agreement on basic relations between the North and the South and the establishment of a permanent mission of each side in the North and the South. This was a scheme to split our country, like East and West Germany.

Nevertheless, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring staged a propaganda campaign, as if this were an epochal step, mobilizing all the government-patronized political parties, organizations, and mass media. Furthermore even before their so-called 22 January proposal was announced, the Mindan in Japan issued a statement supporting the 22 January proposal and became an object of ridicule of the world's people.

This leads us to speculate on their aim in making the so-called 22 January proposal. Needless to say, the United States does not want the reunification of our country. However, let us take one example.

In a seminar marking the centennial of South Korea-U.S. relations, held in Hawaii in May 1982, (McDonald), assistant under secretary of the U.S. State Department in charge of security affairs, said: We can understand that the reunification of the Korean peninsula is the most important issue for the

South Korean [hanguk] people, rather than U.S. interests. A reunified Korean peninsula can decisively bring various advantages to the South Korean people, but the national interests of the United States are not secured through the normalization of diplomatic relations with North Korea or reunification but through the continuous presence of a regime of good-will toward the United States even in a half of the Korean peninsula, like today.

The plot of the United States is just like this. Therefore, while saying that it welcomes easing of tension and reunification, the United States, in actuality, has aggravated tension behind the scenes and has instigated the stooges to fix the division.

Facing severe denunciation of the 22 January proposal, which was made under U.S. manipulation, for its splittist nature from the first day of its announcement, traitor Chon Tu-hwan vigorously staged diplomacy of begging with his splittist line but received only cold treatment and rejection wherever he went.

Let us take a look at the scene in Walker's office in the U.S. Embassy in South Korea on 12 January, when traitor Chon Tu-hwan had to be terrified once again by the North's new proposal.

[Telephone rings] [Walker] Walker speaking. Ah, is this Your Excellency Chon Tu-hwan?

[Chon] Your Excellency Mr Ambassador, we are in great trouble. North Korea has made a proposal for tripartite talks and is (?stirring up) the people's mind at home.

[Walker] I know. Punish without reservation anyone who is sympathetic with the North's proposal, using the security law. If a peace agreement and a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South were to be adopted as proposed by the North, the U.S. forces would no longer have any cause to stay. We do not have the slightest intention of sitting together with North Korea to negotiate reunification.

[Chon] Your Excellency Mr Ambassador, in that case, I am relieved a little.

[Walker] Push ahead continuously with the direct dialogue between the persons concerned in the North and the South. If they are not willing to deal with you on the grounds that you are a U.S. puppet, we can stage propaganda that, although we desire reunification, the North does not come to the conference table.

[Chon] I understand, Your Excellency.

[Narrator] Thus, the U.S. State Department and Walker turned away from the North-proposed tripartite talks, and only repeated that the United States supports the direct-dialogue proposal of the South Korean government. The influence and advice of the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea reach everywhere, in all policy decisions of the South Korean regime.

On this, Volume II of the 30 years History of Liberation reads: The policy decisions of the president, the cabinet, the National Assembly, and political parties are most influenced by U.S. policy toward South Korea, and this should be regarded as director of policy making, rather than an influence.

The division of the Korean peninsula began with the United States, and it has remained divided for as long as 40 years, to the present, because of the United States.

CSO: 4110/100

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ON WALKER-CHON-CASEY TALK ABOUT PUSAN ARSON

SK250600 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
20 Feb 85

[40th installment of Documentary Drama "Portraits of U.S. Ambassadors to South Korea"]

[Text] [Narrator] With the massacre of Kwangju residents which Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated in May 1980 under the manipulation of the United States, as a turning point, our masses raised the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Our masses, having witnessed the true nature of the United States in the Kwangju incident, came to clearly know the fact that the United States is neither our ally nor friend but our sworn enemy.

Amid the heightening anti-U.S. sentiment of our masses, the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan took place on 18 March 1982. This was really a shocking incident to the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

[In the office of Walker, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, at 1500 on 18 March 1982] [First unidentified speaker] Your Excellency Mr Ambassador, we are in a big trouble. The U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan is on fire.

[Richard Walker] What did you say?

[First speaker] One hour ago, some people set fire to the Cultural Center in Pusan, using gasoline. Director (Resino) of the Pusan office of the embassy suffered a considerable injury while jumping from his upstairs office. They are working now to put out the fire, but the fire does not seem to be under control.

[Walker] Good Heavens!

[First speaker] Your Excellency Mr Ambassador, hundreds of anti-U.S. leaflets have been scattered near the site of the arson.

[Walker] What do the leaflets say?

[First speaker] In the leaflets scattered in the area of the Kukto Theater and the Yuna Department-store near the Cultural Center were such anti-U.S. and

anti-Chon Tu-hwan slogans as "The United States Should not Make South Korea a Tributary State, But go home," "The Preparation for a War of Northward Invasion is Complete," and "Down With the Chon Tu-hwan Regime."

[Walker] So it means that South Korea is not a safe zone for us either. We thought that the anticomunist and pro-U.S. idea which we planted for 40 years was firmly rooted among the South Korean people. But now it has all come to nothing.

[First speaker] We are really in trouble. There was never anything like this before the Kwangju incident. Everything to attributable to that dummy Chon Tu-hwan.

[Walker] Call Chongwadae.

[Telephone rings] [First speaker] Is this Chongwadae?

[Second unidentified speaker] Yes.

[First speaker] This is the U.S. Embassy. Let us talk to His Excellency Chon Tu-hwan. Is this Your Excellency?

[Chon Tu-hwan] Yes, speaking.

[First speaker] Please wait a moment. Your Excellency Mr Ambassador, Chongwadae is on the line.

[Walker] This is Ambassador Walker Speaking. Is this Your Excellency Chon Tu-hwan? You raved about the grand celebation of the centennial of South Korea-U.S. relations. Is this part of such celebrations?

[Chon Tu-hwan] Your Excellency Mr Ambassador, I have lost face. I will apprehend them right away at all costs. I have instructed the investigative authorities to prepare some 200,000 pictures of the criminals and distribute them to the neighborhood units of tongs and bans and to offer a reward of 20 million won. As I have instructed them to scoul and search all cities, rural areas, and remote mountainous areas, mobilizing all investigation capacities, they will not be able to escape.

[Walker] Our U.S. Army investigation unit will assist you. You ought to concentrate your efforts on the investigation of this case, but don't deal with this politically, report it as a senseless act of leftist elements. If you are not careful, you could stir up anti-U.S. sentiment among the people. Is that clear?

[Chon] Yes, certainly.

[Narrator] Chon Tu-hwan who received instructions from the U.S. Ambassador in this way, mobilized in the search operation more than 10,000 men of the investigation police, army, the Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP], the

Homeland Reserve Forces, and even Civil Defense units, with the assistance of the U.S. investigation unit, even mobilizing all gangsters of the Democratic Justice Party. The decree of this fascist frenzy is well explained by the fact that some 16,500 innocent residents were arrested and detained during the first 3 days of the search operation.

However, no matter how fierce the fascist suppression may be, our masses' just anti-U.S. struggle cannot be stopped. In spite of the fascist suppression, the university students in Seoul chanted anti-U.S. slogans and held demonstrations, and the religionists praised the act of the father who had hidden those who were involved in the arson and demanded banishment of Ambassador Walker and Wickham.

Anti-U.S. struggle was stepped up to such a degree that Kangwon University students scattered anti-U.S. leaflets and burned a star-spangled banner on 22 April. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed a vicious suppressive act of handing down capital punishment to the arsonists of the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, but they failed to curb the anti-U.S. will of our masses.

Mr Mun Pu-sik, who was involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, wrote in his 1 April letter to Cardinal Kim Su-hwan; we tried to express our will by such pressing means as committing arson at the U.S. Cultural Center to punish the historical wrong which the United States has done in this land. In all the political evils and wrongs in our history, the United States was always controlling the dictator. In the tragic Kwangju incident as well, the United States played such a role, enabling the devilish murderer Chon Tu-hwan to succeed in his undertaking.

The anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea caused a grave concern to the United States. On 7 March 1983, William Casey, chief of the U.S. CIA, secretary came to the embassy by U.S. military plane by way of a U.S. Air Force base.

[Casey] Ambassador, Washington is very concerned about present South Korean developments. We, the CIA, are closely watching the situation. What is your opinion of this situation?

[Walker] I feel the same, too. However, there is nothing we can do. As you are aware, even the Christians, in whom we have had great trust, are opposing us. This is a serious problem. Can one imagine that a father hid a criminal who set fire to a U.S. cultural center? Furthermore, the people in this land and most of the leading figures of the religious circles are defending the act of the father, demanding that I and Commander Wickham be recalled home. I am afraid that the general trend is against us.

[Casey] What are you talking about, Ambassador? Such a situation could result in our stepping stone which we have worked hard to solidify for nearly 40 years coming to nothing.

[Walker] The problem lies in the fact that Chon Tu-hwan doesn't know how to conduct politics at all. I am criticized because all the South Korean people know that the United States is controlling Chon Tu-hwan behind the scenes.

It is not surprising that the South Korean people know that the Chon Tu-hwan regime came to power with the aid of and is controlled by the United States.

[Casey] It is not advisable right now to replace Chon Tu-hwan as he has just replaced someone else. Anyway, let us think of some good idea.

[Narrator] U.S. CIA chief Casey stayed as long as one week in the Embassy, held a closed-door talk with Chon Tu-hwan to temper our people's anti-U.S. struggle, and met No Sin-yong of the ANSP, but it was difficult to find a solution to a situation which had already begun to turn against them. After Casey left, our masses blew up the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu and waged a vigorous anti-U.S. struggle.

The 40-year U.S. policy toward South Korea began to decline. No matter how hard the United States may try to hide its nature, it cannot hide the fact that the real ruler in South Korea is the United States and the South Korean regime is nothing but a folding screen to hide it.

Our masses, who are now awakened, have risen in struggle, upholding the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence with the firm objective of ending the U.S. neocolonialism. The day will soon come when the U.S. domination over South Korea will be brought to an end.

CSO: 4110/100

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ASSAILS UNIFICATION MINISTER'S REMARKS

SK250210 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
23 Feb 85

[Text] Meeting with reporters on 22 February for the first time since taking office, Yi Se-ki, minister of the National Unification Board, said that North Korea should be dragged to a North-South dialogue site. This is aimed at shirking responsibility for failing to make progress in dialogue between the North and the South onto others. Because of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, progress has not been made in North-South Red Cross and economic talks.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring launched the largest South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise in history called "Team Spirit-85" designed to attack the other side of dialogue at a time prior to the convocation of the second economic talks and the full-fledged Red Cross talks. This was a pre-meditated act aimed at hindering dialogue between the North and the South. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to shirk responsibility for failing to make progress in the North-South dialogue like a thief shouting, "Stop Thief!" This is absolutely intolerable. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must realize that, no matter what sophistry it may use, it will be unable to avoid the responsibility for failing to make progress in the North-South dialogue and behave discreetly.

CSO: 4110/100

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REMARKS BY CHON, WICKHAM ON NORTH CONDEMNED

SK221245 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
18 Feb 85

[Station Commentary]

[Text] In a breakfast meeting with THE WASHINGTON TIMES editor on 15 February, Wickham, the U.S. Army chief of staff, babbled about the fictitious threat of southward invasion by saying that the North is strengthening its military power and is fully prepared for southward invasion. In the meantime, in an extraordinary Cabinet meeting he presided over on 18 February, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, Wickham's war hand, babbled about the need to strengthen thorough security measures against the North's provocation, while babbling about remarks similar to Wickham's. This is absurd talk like carrying the war into the enemy's camp and is sophistry designed to rationalize their maneuvers to provoke a new war.

As you know, there has never been a single instance of southward invasion, even though the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, have repeatedly babbled about a threat of southward invasion. The theory of a threat of southward invasion is simply a stereotyped and typical trick that the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have practiced every time they face crises.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who are afraid of the struggle of the youths and students, among other things, have babbled about the theory of a threat of southward invasion in March or April when March or April come; about a threat of southward invasion by taking advantage of the season of thick foliage, when summer comes; about the theory of a threat of southward invasion in the fall season, when September or October comes; and about the stereotyped theory of a threat of southward invasion in winter, when winter comes. However, there has never been a threat of southward invasion on the Korean peninsula.

The North has repeatedly made clear that it has no intention to invade the South. That the North has no intention to invade the South is clear as a result of the fact that it raised the tripartite talks proposal, which is the most realistic and reasonable, and has made strenuous efforts to realize this proposal. There exists a threat of northward invasion from the South, not a threat of southward invasion from the North, on the Korean peninsula. It is the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who are

intensifying the situation on the Korean peninsula and leading the situation to the brink of war. The maneuvers to prepare for a new war by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have become more outspoken than ever. In their maneuvers to prepare for a war of northward invasion, they have deployed U.S. forces numbering some 40,000 armed with modern lethal weapons and some 1,000 units of nuclear weapons in South Korea. Not being satisfied with this, they recently introduced a nuclear backpack called a special atomic destruction bomb. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, are inspiring a war atmosphere among the people by conducting war exercises aimed at northward aggression daily. In particular, at this very hour, when the U.S. warmongers and their stooges are spreading the fictitious rumor of southward invasion, they are conducting the largest-ever "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. combined military exercise, in which a large force of some 200,000 and ultra-modern lethal weapons are mobilized, in an attempt to provoke a war of northward aggression. Because of the war exercise aimed at invading the North, which the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, are conducting in the sky, on the ground, and on the sea, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been intensified and a very delicate and dangerous situation, in which a war of aggression or a nuclear war many be provoked any time, has developed.

All these facts clearly show that the danger of war on the Korean peninsula was created by the threat of northward invasion being hurled by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, not by the so-called threat of southward invasion. The U.S. imperialist aggressors' babble about the non-existent threat of southward invasion was designed to pass to the North the blame for misleading public opinion at home and abroad, opposing peace in and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, and intensifying the situation on the Korean peninsula, to conceal their vicious face as a warmonger, and to rationalize their maneuvers to prepare for a war northward aggression. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges cannot conceal their dirty nature as aggressors and warmongers with such a low trick. The U.S. aggressors should immediately stop their maneuvers to provoke a new war and withdraw themselves from this land along with the forces of aggression, as unanimously requested by the people at home and abroad.

CSO: 4110/100

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HITS U.S. HUMAN RIGHT REPORT ON DPRK

SK150401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--The U.S. State Department in its socalled country-by-country annual report on the human rights conditions distorted fact with a regmarole on the situation of human rights in the DPRK and "threat from the north".

Hitting at this, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN Friday says:

It is a deliberate and premeditated malicious slander reversing black and white to speak ill of us who treasure man more than anything else, attach most importance to the people's safety and happiness in its policy and make every effort possible for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The United States is not in a position to talk about someone's human rights.

The whole world knows well of the shocking murder committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea. South Korea is called "a barren land of human rights" by the world people. The U.S. person in high authority was brazen enough when he drivelled about the "democratic development" in South Korea.

For the United States to circulate the report on human rights full of lies is a crafty act to cover up its own brutal act of obliterating human rights, the new war preparations it is hastening, especially its heinous scheme to provoke a nuclear war for driving mankind to a grave holocaust. By groundlessly slandering us and patronizing the evil acts of the South Korean puppet clique in strangulating the human rights, the United States intends to beautify the U.S. colonial rule which forces misery upon the South Korean people and legalize its policy of division and war.

The United States can never conceal its truculent nature as the chieftain striking out the human rights by setting afloat the deceptive documents in the world. They would be well advised to wash their blood-stained hands instead of rashly provoking others.

CSO: 4100/243

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. PREPARATIONS FOR 'AGGRESSION' CONDEMNED

SK190812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Monday says that the U.S. military base in Sasebo, Japan, is being rapidly expanded and reinforced as an operational base and a sortie base for aggression on Korea.

The paper notes:

Sasebo was put in "an alert posture" each time tensions were heightened on the Korean peninsula by the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation moves.

The former chief of staff of the Japanese naval "self-defence force" stated that the main duty of the Sasebo base was to "support the U.S. forces in South Korea".

Now Sasebo serves as a logistic base and an operational base for the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Korea as it did during the Korean War.

The U.S. imperialists scheme to turn Sasebo into a base for blocking the Korean straits, especially into a forward base for a surprise landing on the DPRK.

What merits attention in the moves of Sasebo is that the number of the port-calls of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear submarines is rapidly increasing and even nuclear-powered carriers are haunting its port.

A report says that the U.S. imperialists plan to deploy around the Sasebo base "Toma Hawk" cruiser missiles capable of delivering conventional and nuclear warheads. This proves that they are fitting out the Sasebo base to be a forefront operational base and a nuclear attack base for invading Korea.

Its conversion into a forefront base tells us that the U.S-Japan-South Korea military integration for another Korean War is being rapidly stepped up and Japan inveigled into a dangerous adventure.

CSO: 4100/243

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN COUNTRYSIDE RUINED BY 'U.S. RULE'

SK201037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Feb (KCNA)--The South Korean countryside has been totally devastated under the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist clique.

The agricultural production of South Korea has been on the steady decrease. As a result, its self-sufficiency in food has dropped to 42 percent in recent years. The puppet clique imports every year over 8 million tons of farm produce, spending more than 2,000 million dollars of foreign currency. South Korea's import of farm produce exceeded 8,400 million dollars from 1980 to 1982.

A large area of farm land has been requisitioned for military purposes in South Korea owing to the frantic war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique. Express highways, "industrial districts" and recreation grounds have been built in hundreds of thousands of hectares of fertile land under the watchword of "development".

The area of land under grain dwindled as many as 575,000 hectares from 1976 to 1982 alone.

Only 30 percent of fields in South Korea are irrigated. Drought and flood played havoc with 70,000-100,000 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields every year.

The living conditions of the South Korean peasants are getting more and more miserable. More than 90 percent of the total South Korean farm houses have debts, and their amount has swollen nearly 58 times over the last 10 years. In this period more than 500,000 peasants have deserted from the countryside on an annual average.

CSO: 4100/243

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NATIONAL WEALTHS OF SOUTH-NORTH COMPARED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Kim Song-su]

[Text] The eighth full-fledged South-North Red Cross talks begin in Seoul on the 25th of this month, 11 years and 5 months after the talks were suspended. The second round of South-North economic talks, also postponed in the same way, open at P'anmunjom on the 17th of this month. In anticipation of the opening of the talks, the National Unification Ministry today published a comparative analysis of South and North Korea, centered on economic power and divided into three installments [hoe] dealing with society, culture and military power.

It is evident that South Korean economic strength, starting with GNP, is ahead of that of North Korea in every field.

According to the Ministry of National Unification analysis of the South and North Korean economic situations as of the end of 1983, published on the 1st of the month, South Korean GNP, at \$75.27 billion, was 5.2 times the North Korean GNP of \$14.47 billion. South Korean per capita GNP, \$1,884, was 2.5 times greater than North Korean per capita GNP of \$765.

North Korean economic growth in 1983, at 4.3 percent, did not even reach half of South Korea's 9.5 percent growth rate.

However, in military spending as a percentage of GNP, South Korea was at the 5.8 percent level, while North Korea expended \$3.4 billion, 23.5 percent of GNP, on actual military expenses, carrying a defense expenditure burden more than four times greater than that of South Korea. Major economic strength by sector was as follows:

Trade sector: South Korean exports were \$24.44 billion and imports [were] \$26.19 billion, a total trade turnover of \$50.63 billion. North Korean exports were \$1.38 billion and imports were \$1.55 billion, for a total trade turnover of only \$2.93 billion. South Korean foreign trade was, thus, 17.3 times that of North Korea.

In [terms of] number of countries with which diplomatic relations were established, North Korea maintained relations with only 60 countries, compared with 170 countries for South Korea.

In structure of trade, 94.4 percent of South Korean exports were manufactured goods, with primary products accounting for only 5.6 percent.

North Korean exports of manufactured goods accounted for 62 percent, while 38 percent of exports were primary products. Principal North Korean exports to the Soviet Union and Japan were metals and steel products, with various metal ores making up the largest portion.

Major energy: In electric power, the capacity of South Korean generating equipment was 13.12 million kW, with 48.85 billion kWh generated, compared with North Korean generating capacity of 5.74 million kW and 23.64 billion kWh of electricity generated, placing South Korea 2.3 times ahead.

In oil refining capacity, South Korea is superior to North Korea by 11.3 times, as South Korea refines 790,000 barrels per day and North Korea 70,000 barrels per day.

North Korea has two refining facilities, Sungni Chemical and Ponghwa Chemical, built with Soviet and Chinese aid. However, the rate of utilization remains at the 60-70 percent mark due to insufficient oil imports.

Oil imports for South Korea in 1983 were 197,896,000 barrels, as against 15.91 million barrels imported by North Korea from the Soviet Union, China and Iran.

In coal production, North Korea produced 35 million tons, 1.7 times more than South Korean production of 19.86 million tons.

Minerals: North Korea is vastly better situated than South Korea in deposits and distribution of minerals.

In coal, South Korea has deposits of 1.5 billion tons, while by contrast, North Korea has coal deposits of 12 billion tons. Thus, about 98 percent of total reserves in the peninsula are disproportionately located in North Korea.

In iron ore, North Korea, with deposits of 3 billion tons, has 25 times the South Korean deposits of 120 million tons. In magnesite, North Korea has deposits of 6.5 billion tons, while South Korea produces none at all.

South Korea has 105,000 tons and North Korean 2.155 million tons of copper deposits.

Heavy chemical industry sector: South Korea has a complete start-to-finish system, outproducing North Korea by 1.74 times in pig iron, 3.3 times in steel rods, and 5.9 times in rolled steel. North Korea has added to existing facilities piecemeal and has a system of processing by separate [stages].

In automobile production capacity, South Korea produced 337,000 units [in 1983], 22.5 times North Korean production. In shipbuilding, South Korean production reached 4 million g/t, 19 times North Korean production of 210,000 g/t.

South Korea overwhelmed North Korea in production of chemical fertilizer by 2.2 times, agricultural chemicals 10 times, and major synthetic resin production 11.5 times.

South Korea also showed a productive capacity in paper products more than 11.5 times that of North Korea, at 460,000 m/t to North Korea's 40,000 m/t.

**Light industry sector:** South Korean production capacity in televisions was 3.55 million color sets and 5.3 million black and white sets, 44.2 times greater than North Korea, which had a production capacity of 100,000 sets (or 150,000 to 200,000 sets if those locally assembled from imported parts are included). South Korea was far superior in consumer production, which is directly related to the people's lives, exceeding North Korean production 23.5 times in radio sets, 85 times in refrigerators, 81 times in wrist watches and 9.8 times in fabrics.

**Agriculture.** South Korea produced 7.13 million tons of grain on 2.17 million chongbo of cultivated land; North Korea produced 4.26 million tons of grain on 2.14 million chongbo of land.

In quantity of rice produced, considering South Korea's 440 kg per chongbo rate was 1.5 North Korea's 297 kg per chongbo rate, South Korea was ahead in agricultural technology as well.

**Maritime products:** South Korea has a total of 80,600 fishing vessels, of which some 60,700 are powered boats. But North Korea has a total of 30,000 vessels, including 20,000 powered boats.

In production achievement in the area of maritime products, the South Korean catch is 2.793 million tons and that of North Korea 2.07 million tons.

However, in terms of production achievement in proportion to the number of fishing vessels possessed, North Korea is far ahead.

This is a result of North Korean stress on increasing production of sea products and campaigns such as the "300 day fishing battle."

**Transportation and communication:** In ground, sea and air transportation fields, South Korea took a great lead, with 785,000 motor vehicles to North Korea's 189,000, 101 aircraft to North Korea's 17, and 7.03 million gross tons of shipping to North Korea's 620,000 gross tons.

In telephones, South Korea had 4.81 million hook-ups, while North Korea had only 6 percent of that number, 30,000.

In Seoul, there were 1.74 million people with home telephones, while in P'yongyang there were only 10,000, more or less.

Population. As of late 1983 the population of South Korea was 39.95 million and the population of North Korea was 18.9 million. Among these, the economically active population was 15.13 million in South Korea and 8.4 million in North Korea.

The rate of population increase was 1.57 percent in South Korea and 2.23 percent for North Korea.

Examining age composition trends in particular for South and North Korea, from 70 to 73 percent of the population in North and South alike is in the post-division generation. The proportion of the population never having experienced the character of a different system is from 77 to 78 percent; this operates as a major factor in causing divergence between South and North Korea.

12837

CSO: 4107/70

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH VYING FOR ASIAN TRADE

Seoul NAEOE TONGSIN in Korean No 415, 21 Dec 84 pp 1C-9C

[Article: "North Korean Puppets' Trade Delegation Makes a Round of Visits to Three Asian Countries"]

[Text] (Seoul-Naeoe) A trade delegation headed by Ch'oe Chong-kun, Minister of Foreign Trade, of the North Korean puppets made a round of visits to Bangladesh, Indonesia, and India in a period of 15 days ranging from 5 to 20 November 1984 in order to consult with them on the issue of economic cooperation, it is reported.

This round of visits to the three countries by the North Korean puppets' trade delegation is to be read as part of the economic diplomacy designed to implement a series of open door economic policies toward foreign countries, including the policy of expanding trade with southeast Asian countries set forth at the third session of the seventh Supreme People's Council in January 1984 and "the Joint Management Law" made public on 8 September 1984. Therefore, this round of visits to the three countries by the North Korean puppets' trade delegation seems to have been intended not only to expand existing economic and technological exchange [relations with those countries] but also to explore the possibility of inviting joint investments for developing natural resources in North Korea.

The original plan was that the North Korean puppets' round of visits was to include Thailand and Singapore, in addition to Bangladesh, Indonesia and India, to consult with them on the issues of trade and economic cooperation. Following the North Korean puppets' trade delegation's visit to Bangladesh, the delegation went to Thailand (7 to 9 November) and Singapore (9 to 12 November) and, while staying there, requested of both countries respectively that economic talks be held; but ministers in charge of economic affairs of those countries refused to have contacts with [the delegation] and, therefore, no talks were realized. After all, the delegation stayed in both countries, which still clearly remembered the Burma assassination bombing incident of October last year, for 3 to 4 days respectively but failed to have any diplomatic contact with them. The delegation just passed through them to meet its itinerary of the round of visits.

## 1. The Results of the Visit to Bangladesh

The trade delegation of the North Korean puppets stayed in Bangladesh from 5 to 7 November. It paid a courtesy visit to President Ershad and had talks with ministers in charge of economic affairs of that country, discussing the issue of economic cooperation between the two countries.

As a result, the 1983 trade agreement between the North Korean puppets and Bangladesh was extended till June 1985. And it was revealed that agreements were reached to the effect that possibilities of concluding a maritime agreement and of effecting advances through mutual cooperation would be explored. However, no details of the content of the agreement have been revealed.

The North Korean puppets and Bangladesh established diplomatic relations with each other in December 1973 and have maintained since then a close relationship through frequent economic and diplomatic exchange activities. In the 1970's, on the occasion of President Ziaur Rahman's visit to the North Korean puppets (September 1978) and Kye Ung-t'ae's (vice premier) visit to Bangladesh (November 1978), a 5 year agreement on mutual economic and technological cooperation was concluded (November 1978). Entering the 1980's, too, Premier Yi Chong-ok visited Bangladesh and concluded an agreement on establishing a joint agricultural committee (December 1982). Thus the foundation for a close economic exchange was laid.

However, following the military revolution that took place in Bangladesh in March 1982, on the occasion of incumbent President Ershad's coming into power, Bangladesh came to implement virtually pro-west policies while advocating the traditional non-aligned neutral policy internationally. Thus, the development of its relations with the North Korean puppets somewhat slowed down.

After that, when a meeting of the nations of the non-aligned coordinating committee was held at Havana in May 1982, Bangladesh cast off its standing position of neutrality regarding the issue of the Korean peninsula and came up to support the ROK's stand. In particular, in connection with the Burma assassination bombing incident of October 1983, Bangladesh took sanctions against the North Korean puppets; thus the relations between the two countries drifted into a stage of great estrangement.

Coping with such a situation, the North Korean puppets sent an agricultural delegation to Bangladesh in February this year and sent a trade firm delegation there in August. They, thus, persistently attempted to get close to Bangladesh and have done their utmost to restore diplomatic relations with emphasis on economic exchange.

Objectives of the economic cooperation currently being sought between the North Korean puppets and Bangladesh reportedly include the construction of joint management plants for the production of cement and machines, including motors, the work of agricultural machines and irrigation and water supply and the construction of pilot farms. These issues were once discussed at the business level when the agricultural delegation and the trade firm delegation of the

North Korean puppets visited Bangladesh. Thus, on the occasion of the recent dispatch of their trade delegation, the North Korean puppets seem to be taking a positive stand regarding the issue of agricultural assistance which could contribute to increasing food production, a major item of the current second 5 year plan of Bangladesh (July 1980 to June 1985) and to be placing emphasis on inducing the Bangladesh side's positive interests in the construction of joint management plants for the production of machinery.

Meanwhile, when the trade delegation of the North Korean puppets agreed to the extension of the trade agreement formerly concluded with Bangladesh (1983) until June 1985, the amount of shuttle trade between the two countries was set forth at the level of \$5 million, which was simply at the level of a normal year.

#### The Scale of the North Korean Puppets' Trade with Bangladesh

(Unit: \$10,000)

Year \ Section	Exports	Imports	Total	Major Items
1982	340	180	520	Exports: cement Imports: jute
1983	333	98	431	

#### 2. The Results of the Visit to Indonesia

After visiting Bangladesh, the trade delegation of the North Korean puppets visited Indonesia, via Thailand and Singapore, from 12 to 16 November.

During its 5-day stay in Indonesia, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to President Suharto and held a series of official meetings with ministers in charge of economic affairs, including the minister of industry, minister of mining and energy and coordinating minister for economics. At the meetings, an agreement was reached to purchase 30,000 tons of natural rubber produced in Indonesia; it was also agreed that a way of importing tin, copper and nickel produced in Indonesia be studied, and that [both countries] explore, from now on, joint cooperation in the field of mining industry.

By concluding the recent agreement with Indonesia to import 30,000 tons of natural rubber, the North Korean puppets have made more multilateral, we might say, their importing of natural rubber, for which they have so far depended on Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore.

Furthermore, they promised to study a way of importing Indonesian tin, copper and nickel and, thereby, opened up a road of expanding import items from Indonesia and of exchanging mining technicians. Thus, they have laid the foundation for expanding economic and technological exchanges between the two countries; and they have rectified the phenomenon, which has been standing so far, of an excess of their exports over imports from Indonesia. In this way,

there have been signs that they have strained their nerves greatly to let the Indonesian side have a favorable view of the North Korean puppets.

In fact, since March 1968 when Suharto, the incumbent president, came into power, Indonesia has internationally held fast to the policy of non-aligned neutrality and, on the other hand, has sought the promotion of relations with the western countries such as the United States and Japan. And, still, it has maintained meticulous diplomacy with the communist nations, including the North Korean puppets, of maintaining non-political relations.

However, in early 1976 when the North Korean puppets attempted to establish a connection with an east Timor independence organization which was pursuing independence from Indonesia, relations between the two countries became rapidly estranged from each other; and, accordingly, the amount of exports of the North Korean puppets' goods to Indonesia, which had been kept up so far, decreased greatly. Thus, there has been not a small number of obstacles in the way.

Entering the 1980's, the North Korean puppets dispatched Vice Premier Kye Ung-t'ae (June 1981) and Premier Yi Chong-ok (February 1982) to Indonesia one after another. And they did their utmost to improve the diplomatic relations which had been uncomfortable: they invited President Suharto to visit them.

However, during around the same period, President Chon Tu-hwan of the ROK visited Indonesia (June 1981) and then President Suharto visited the ROK (October 1982). Then, in October last year when it was made clear to the whole world that the Burma assassination bombing incident was caused by the North Korean puppets, the Indonesian government went to the length of taking sanctions against the North Korean puppets. Thus, in the long run, the North Korean puppets' diplomatic offensive launched so far against Indonesia practically failed to effect any progress.

Therefore, there is the prospect that the North Korean puppets would keep up efforts to create conditions favorable to seeking the development of relations with the Indonesian government through a series of economic approaches, including the expansion of imports of Indonesian goods that was attempted through their recent dispatching of a trade delegation.

### 3. The Results of the Visit to India

On the final leg of its round of visits, the North Korean puppets' trade delegation visited India. During its stay in India from 17 to 20 November, the delegation paid courtesy visits to President Zail Singh and Rajiv Gandhi, newly appointed premier. During the visit, the delegation agreed in an economic entente with the Indian government to expand by \$100 million a year the scale of trade between the two countries. Furthermore, the delegation consulted with India on the matter of importing made-in-India mining equipment, proposing that joint investment be brought about in the field of prospecting non-ferrous metals and oil, it is reported.

Above all, the fact that an agreement was reached to expand the scale of the total amount of trade between the two countries up to the level of \$100 million

can be read to mean that the North Korean puppets have brought about a momentum for building the foundation to step up their economic cooperation with India.

As for the background with which a proposal was made to bring about joint investment with India, in view of the situation in which it is difficult for the North Korean puppets to introduce advanced equipment and technology due to the recent burden of foreign debts to the West and the shortage of foreign currency, the North Korean puppets are trying to introduce cheap equipment and technology of India in order to develop non-ferrous metals, including lead and zinc--their major export items, and some non-existent resources, including oil. Therefore, if the North Korean puppets' proposal for joint investment should be realized in the future, the relations between the two countries for economic exchange would be developed in the direction of seeking substantial economic profit through mutual supplementation, not to mention the expansion of trade between the two countries.

Meanwhile, the North Korean puppets and India established diplomatic relations in December 1973 and, in February 1978, concluded a trade agreement. Since then, they have maintained consistent exchange relations in the economic aspects; however, in diplomatic relations, they have failed to effect development worthy of mentioning.

During the period in which late Madam Gandhi was prime minister, the North Korean puppets sent Vice Premier So Kwan-hui (February 1981) and Hwang Chang-yop (June 1981), chairman of the Supreme People's Council, to visit India; and India's delegations of the Supreme Council Party (October 1981) and of the education and cultural [circles] (September 1983) visited North Korea. And "the cooperative agreement for promotion of exchanges" between the labor party of the North Korean puppets and India's National Congress Party was concluded (October 1983). Thus, the North Korean puppets have exerted efforts to improve relations with India.

Despite the North Korean puppets' persistent diplomatic efforts to get close, India, which is pursuing a moderate policy of non-alignment, has held fast to strict neutrality regarding the problems of the Korean peninsula. Thus the North Korean puppets have failed to attain specific substantial profit in their diplomatic efforts.

In view of such relations between the two countries cited above, the recent visit of the North Korean puppets' trade delegation to India represents the first occasion of sending minister level personnel to India since the inception of the government of Premier Rajiv Gandhi. Thus it has turned out to be a noteworthy event, not only in terms of economic significance but also in the aspect of the North Korean puppets' political attempt to move closer to India.

7989

CSO: 4107/072

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MEDIA DENOUNCE SOUTH'S 'MURDEROUS ACTS'

SK220828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--The Ghanaian paper THE PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS 8 February carried an article exposing South Korean gangsters' shocking crime in putting three African young men in boxes and throwing them into the sea, according to a report.

Drawing attention to the continuous murderous acts of South Korean gangsters, the paper recalled that hooligans of the South Korean cargo ship "Poun No. 9" had recently put four Tanzanian young men aboard the ship in drums and thrown them into the sea.

The Malagasy Radio in a commentary 30 January flailed the South Korean gangsters who threw youths from Benin, Ghana and Sierra Leone into the sea between the territorial waters of Cameroon and Nigeria.

This crime, the radio noted, reminds us of the slave traders in the medieval age who threw African black slaves into the Pacific and Atlantic waters while carrying them on ships.

These atrocities of the South Korean gangsters are patterned after the military gangsterism of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, said the radio.

The Tanzanian paper DAILY NEWS 17 January and the Pakistan paper AMAN 5 February also carried articles denouncing South Korean gangsters' murderous acts.

CSO: 4100/243

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY EXPOSES FRAUDULENT NATURE OF SOUTH'S ELECTION

SK181228 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0953 GMT 15 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 15 February Article: "A Free Election Conducted in a Jungle of Bayonets"]

[Text] In connection with the National Assembly election conducted in South Korea on 12 February, the DJP is now clamoring that it was a free election in a fair atmosphere.

However, reality denies this. The U.S. paper WASHINGTON POST reported the following about the atmosphere of the South Korean election: The present situation in Seoul reveals an intact terror-ridden atmosphere of a society under police rule.

In South Korea today, violence is being perpetrated and every possible form of trickery and tactic is being employed in a bid to block the normal and peaceful social activities of opposition party personages.

People cannot express their will and opinion freely in a warlike atmosphere in which bayonets are rampant. The election was conducted in unprecedented violence from beginning to end.

The blockage of the activities of opposition parties:

The DJP has faced the strong resistance and protest of youths, students, people, and the forces out of office because of this election.

The advent of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] and the rapid expansion of its influence among the people have become a great blow to the puppets. The puppets ran wild to obliterate all opposition forces obstructive to victory by the DJP gangsters in the election.

In this connection, opposition parties condemned the DJP and the puppet regime for mobilizing the combat police forces and deploying a large number of plain-clothes policemen in a bid to obstruct the campaign of opposition parties and for their unscrupulous suppression of opposition parties by creating a terror-ridden atmosphere. The opposition parties also bitterly denounced the DJP and the puppet regime for their violence against opposition candidates by mobilizing police in some districts.

The rascals placed under house arrest not only personages of the forces out of office, including Kim Yong-sam, and the members of democratic organizations, but also even a deputy chief of the election management headquarters of the NKDP.

The maneuvers to hinder the activities of opposition candidates and their campaigners were perpetrated throughout the country.

On 10 February a candidate of the NKDP was missing. This incident shows how viciously the puppets' maneuvers to block opposition parties were perpetrated. According to a report, an opposition candidate who ran in the election in Pusan underwent such an unexpected mishap while campaigning together with his secretary. When the NKDP called for the headquarters of the puppet police to conduct an investigation into this, the DJP explained, surprisingly, that he was hiding some place while campaigning and that he was not missing.

This reveals that the criminal who kidnapped the opposition candidate was none other than the DJP itself.

An intolerable happening was the fact that university students and young voters in their twenties and thirties failed to receive their voter notifications from the authorities.

Despite the young eligible voters' strong protest against this, the rascals at the lowest echelons of the puppet administration organs persistently deprived them of the right to vote, uttering clumsy excuses.

A foreign press report said that the young voters were NKDP supporters. In light of this report, the rascals' maneuvers to prevent them from participating in the voting were to prevent the candidates of this opposition party from being elected.

#### Directives for crackdown

The puppets mobilized some 80,000 puppet policeman and even armed them on the eve of election day under the pretext of maintaining election order. Not satisfied with this, the puppets issued an emergency directive on the strengthening of suppression to the puppet police and prosecution offices throughout South Korea.

In accordance with this directive, every police station throughout the nation was assigned to crack down on more than one election law violator. The point was the aim of such a quota system.

In this connection, the South Korean newspaper CHOSON ILBO commented: In light of the South Korean election laws, there is no candidate nor campaigner who could ever be called an election law violator. The problem is who and which political party would fall victim to this law whose application differs with the circumstances.

The newspaper then hinted that powerless and weak candidates would fall victim to this law.

### Forcible Voting

Various forces happened because the puppets use the force of bayonets to make people vote. In Kohung county, South Cholla Province, a pregnant woman was forced to vote and on her way to the voting place she gave birth to a child on the street. The puppets' act of forcing a pregnant woman to vote on a cold winter day and making her give birth to a child on the street has aroused due criticism among the people.

In Haenam county, South Cholla Province, eight old men, including Mr Choe Tu-in, 60, who hurried to the voting place, giving in to the pressure of the puppets, were seriously wounded in a traffic accident. Three of them are reportedly in critical condition. This is some of the many incidents which took place on election day.

This alone can fully prove that the puppet National Assembly election was not a free and fair election but an unprecedently violent one.

The true aspect of this election as a violent election, unprecedented in history, will be further revealed in the future.

CSO: 4110/100

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## VRPR DENOUNCES CHON TU-HWAN'S CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK241402 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
19 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 18 February, traitor Chon Tu-hwan appointed No Sin-yong as acting prime minister, and named other stooges as cabinet members, thus effecting a large-scale cabinet reshuffle.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique described this reshuffle as a measure to reflect the popular will and raved that it will strive to be a honest administration and reliable government, and so forth.

However, no one will be deceived by such a foolish trick. In a word, the recent cabinet reshuffle is a political farce aimed at further consolidating Chon Tu-hwan's one-man fascist dictatorship and providing a foundation for his long-term power.

In addition, the reshuffle is a last-resort measure to appease the people's antigovernment sentiment. Those who were newly appointed to the cabinet are all pro-U.S. stooges and traitor Chon Tu-hwan's closest confidants.

No Sin-yong, who was appointed acting prime minister, is a graduate of Kentucky State University in the United States and a pro-U.S. element who is filled with the idea of worshipping the United States. He is one of the closest confidants who supported traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fascist dictatorship as his hands and feet after being selected as Director of the Agency for National Secuirty Planning [NSP].

Chang Se-tong, new director of the NSP, is not only a pro-U.S. stooge but also a closest confidant of traitor Chon Tu-hwan. He was notious while serving in the Special Airborne Division and was a close confidant of Chon Tu-hwan, who was then commander of the 29th Regiment of the White Horse Division, which was sent to Vietnam. While serving in Vietnam, he indiscriminately murdered innocent Vietnamese people.

Other new cabinet members are, all in all, pro-U.S. elements and close stooges of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who ran amok with fascism, war, and long-term power as Chon Tu-hwan's hands and feets.

Thus, traitor Chon Tu-hwan filled the cabinet with pro-U.S. elements and close confidants and is attempting to realize his ambition for long-term power while thoroughly serving the United States as its colonial stooge and further strengthening one-man dictatorship.

What can our masses expect from the recent cabinet reshuffle? The words about honest and reliable government, achievement of democracy, stable growth, and so forth that were babbled about by the Chon Tu-hwan clique are nothing but honeyed words aimed at appeasing and deceiving the people.

What the recent cabinet reshuffle will bring about for our people is only greater misfortune and pain. As long as the U.S. colonial policy is implemented and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a fascist tyrant, remains in power, we will gain nothing from a cabinet reshuffle, no matter how many reshuffles may be held. The purpose of Chon Tu-hwan's cabinet reshuffle is to further strengthen one-man fascist dictatorship and realize his ambition for long-term power. Undoubtedly, the Chon Tu-hwan clique will more frantically run amok with fascism, war, division, and nation-selling maneuvers.

With the U.S. colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist rule intact, we can never expect independence, democracy, reunification, and solution of problems concerning the people's welfare.

Our masses should more courageously wage the struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors from this land and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

CSO: 4110/100

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## KIM TAE-CHUNG INCIDENT

## Reception of Kim Tae-chung

SK190755 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
11 Feb 85

[Text] On 9 February, a spokesman for the RPR issued an address in connection with the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression of the personages of all strata, including Kim Tae-chung, youths, and students. The following is the full text of the address:

A whirlwind of suppression of democracy is now sweeping the entire country. As the popular masses who are opposed to the so-called elections for the 12th-term National Assembly and who aspire for democracy are advancing more positively with each passing day, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist suppression to thwart such an advance with bayonets is reaching a stage of death throes.

The fascist clique, which has tyrannically violated the freedom of political activity and human rights of the dozens of democratic personages by placing them under house arrest, is now committing tyrannical acts of oppressing the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] which stood up to the dictatorial party, the Democratic Justice Party, while arresting, imprisoning, and torturing many students, workers, and democratic personages from all walks of life who resolutely embarked on the road of antidictatorial and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, chanting slogans opposing the general elections.

The nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's military hooliganism and brutality has been exposed more nakedly in the wake of Kim Tae-chung's homecoming on 8 February from exile in the United States. As soon as Kim Tae-chung deplaned at Kimpo Airport, the fascist hangmen repeatedly kicked him with boots, indiscriminately beat him and treated him as though he were luggage, and then forced him to suffer from house arrest, which is no less harsh than imprisonment, with his house surrounded by policemen.

What is more, the military hooligan group assaulted the members of Kim's entourage and bruised them, and then committed the fascist criminal act of arresting some 70 students and Kim's friends who were at the airport to welcome him. This is another intolerable criminal act.

Kim Tae-chung, who was expelled from his fatherland, is a democratic personage entitled to the right to return home. It is natural for Kim Tae-chung, who has spent sorrowful days in the United States after having been forcibly expelled, to return home, breaking with the shameful life in exile. It is also natural for the thousands of people to welcome him who has struggled with people for the cause of the anti-U.S. struggle for democracy.

In addition, there is no need to repeat the fact that a compatriot's return to the homeland does not constitute a crime and therefore should not be subject to suppression. Nevertheless, regarding his return as a criminal act, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has subjected him to indescribable physical and mental suffering and inhuman suppression, and created a whirlwind of suppressing the people with bayonet-wielding. This is a tyrannical act of trampling underfoot human rights and a vicious act of obliterating democracy.

All people in the country are raising their voices to condemn the Chon Tu-hwan ring, unable to hold back outrage over the ring's brutal, tyrannical acts.

Branding the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist suppressive acts as an open challenge to democracy, the RPR is now sternly denouncing the military hooligan group.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist offensive against the democratic forces has been advanced out of its vicious ambition to pave the way for its long-term office by holding the elections according to their plan. Although the ring was engaged in fraudulent campaigning while noisily trying to make it appear as if there is democracy in South Korea, a ruin of freedom, where democracy is trampled upon, it encountered unexpectedly stiff resistance and rejection from the popular masses. In the fact of such resistance and rejection, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now concentrating on brutal suppression of its influential political rivals while dividing and destroying the rapidly growing democratic forces. This has been proven by the Chon Tu-hwan ring's ban imposed on many democratic personages, barring them from engaging in any political activity, and its suppression inflicted upon Kim Tae-chung upon his arrival at Kimpo Airport.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique can never stop the antifascist struggle for democratization, which is growing with each passing day, no matter what suppression it may employ. Instead of running counter to the people's aspirations for democracy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should lift the political ban imposed on the democratic personages and others, call off the measure of placing democratic personages under house arrest without condition, release all the imprisoned students and people, and step down from power without delay.

Our party warmly calls on the impassioned students and the patriotic masses from all walks of life to continue their brave struggle in strong unity under the antidictatorial and anti-Chon Tu-hwan slogans.

[Date] 9 February 1985, Seoul

Restoration of Political Rights Urged

SK250130 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
24 Feb 85

[Text] Answering questions from a reporter from the independent left-wing daily (LE BARASONG) on what plan he wants the new government to execute, Kim Tae-chung said on 22 February: The government should release the 100 politicians who have been detained since 1980 and completely restore the political rights of those politicians, including himself, whose political activities were banned. He urged the authorities to restore freedom of speech and to establish a true democratic election system. He called for guaranteeing the rights of trade unions and universities.

CSO: 4110/100

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIMILSONGISM STRESSED IN CARRYING OUT REVOLUTION

SK200351 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
17 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "Let Us Accelerate the Revolution for Reunification, Upholding the Banner of Kimilsongism"]

[Text] The South Korean revolution, which has to carry out the cause of anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation, is being challenged continuously by the anticomunist fascist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, yet it is being intensified, overcoming all trials and difficulties. This is because the South Korean revolution upholds the immortal Kimilsongism as its only guiding ideology and because it makes Kimilsongism the guiding policy of all thought and practice.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [as heard] has indicated: The crucial key to the victory of the South Korean revolution is carrying out revolution with the great leader's ideology. We should raise the banner of Kimilsongism in the South Korean revolution.

As taught by the dear leader comrade, following the banner of the great Kimilsongism as a guiding ideology is the only guarantee ensuring the victory of the revolution for reunification.

Kimilsongism has become the only guiding ideology and the ever-victorious banner of the revolution for reunification because it exactly elucidates for our masses the way to pioneer their own destiny.

Kimilsongism has enabled our masses to find themselves and their nation, to believe the strength of themselves and their nation, and to be aware of their nation and class, and it is encouraging them in their revolutionary struggle.

Because of Kimilsongism, our masses have come to have a high and firm awareness that they are the masters and pioneers of their own destiny, and have daringly entered the road of the revolution for reunification.

This shows that Kimilsongism is the only source of ideological and spiritual strength and the ever-victorious banner that will solidify the South Korean revolution victoriously.

Kimilsongism firmly guarantees the victory of the revolution for reunification because it clearly sets forth all theories, strategies and tactics to realize the South Korean revolution of Kimilsongism and the reunification of the fatherland.

Having a scientific revolutionary theory and strategy and tactic is especially important for our revolution, which must liquidate the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and must carry out the difficult historical task of anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation.

Kimilsongism perfectly sets forth the party strategies, the strategies and tactics of the South Korean revolution for our South Korean masses to extricate themselves from dependence on foreign forces and to realize national liberation for themselves.

Truly, the revolutionary theories, strategies, and tactics of Kimilsongism give perfect answers to all ideological and practical problems of our revolution, giving our revolutionaries and masses the ever-victorious knowledge, strategy, and courage, as well as wisdom and opportunity in their struggle against the enemy.

Kimilsongism is the ever-victorious banner that firmly guarantees the victory of the revolution for reunification because it elucidates the most exact method of leading the masses. The leadership method of Kimilsongism is the most right leadership method that unites and inspires our South Korean masses into the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and that enables the anti-U.S. movement for national liberation to develop as the movement of the masses themselves.

The leadership method of Kimilsongism perfectly elucidates all the problems arising from leading the masses, from the nature and principles of the revolutionary leadership and the system of leadership to the organization and guidance of the mass movement and the method of mass operation.

Because of Kimilsongism, our revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries have been able to be thoroughly cautious against and to overcome leaning to the left or right in guiding the masses, and to evoke the inexhaustible might of the working masses and their creativity and activity in every way.

Truly, Kimilsongism, which was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and developed and enriched by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is the torchlight of revolution that brightly shines the courage of revolution for reunification, and an ever-victorious banner that firmly guarantees victory.

Today, we are assigned the task of upholding this ever-victorious revolutionary banner and accelerating the victory of the revolution for reunification, following this banner. In order to accelerate the revolution for reunification, we must prepare a strong, chuche-type revolutionary force. Firmly fostering a chuche-type revolutionary force is the prerequisite for the victory of revolution. We must strongly prepare a revolutionary force to ensure an overwhelming superiority over the antirevolutionary force and a decisive victory in the revolutionary struggle.

In order to strengthen the revolutionary force, it is essential to strengthen the RPR, the general staff of revolution, into well-organized revolutionary ranks.

In order to strengthen the RPR, we must realize modeling the party on Kimilsongism. Modeling the party on Kimilsongism is realized when all party members are brought up as true elites of Kimilsongism and when the construction and activity of the party are carried out thoroughly based on the theory and method of the chuche idea.

In order to prepare the revolutionary force, we should move the masses to ideological consciousness and should organize them. Without moving the masses to ideological consciousness, we cannot unite them systematically or develop a mass movement. Although the masses are the subject of history and are responsible for carrying out revolution, they cannot carry out their historical mission unless they are united as an organized force.

The ideological and spiritual vitality of the ideological consciousness and the organization of the masses comes from great Kimilsongism. The masses must thoroughly arm themselves spiritually with great Kimilsongism to have a scientific world outlook and the right revolutionary [word indistinct], and can defy the antirevolutionary force with a united strength.

When the PRP is further strengthened, the masses' ideological consciousness enhanced, and the broad masses firmly rallied around the party, the victory of the revolution for reunification will certainly be realized.

In order to accelerate the revolution for reunification under the banner of Kimilsongism, we must unite the broad masses for revolution. The success of revolution depends on who wins the masses in greater number. All revolutionaries, all party members should rally the broad working masses, including workers and peasants, firmly around the party, and form a national democratic front comprising the justice-minded and strongly progressive students and all figures aspiring for democracy, independence, and reunification. This is a mighty method for isolating the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and to win a decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces.

Actively waging a mass struggle is very important in accelerating the revolution for reunification under the banner of Kimilsongism. Revolution is not developed of its own accord without struggle. Only through an arduous struggle can the key elements of revolution be born, the masses be brought up into revolutionaries, and the masses' cause of independence, democracy, and reunification be realized.

Truly, the policy of carrying out the revolution for reunification under the banner of Kimilsongism which the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [Chiniae Hanun Kim-jonggil Tongji] put forward with an insight into the demands of the times and the aspiration of the masses is an ever-victorious textbook that firmly guarantees the victory of revolution, and is a powerful treasure-sword of revolution.

We should all raise the banner of Kimilsongism further aloft and advance as one for the victory of revolution.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TRIPARTITE PROPOSAL MESSAGES

Kim Il-song Receives Proposal Messages

SK200032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2308 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received messages and letters from various countries on the first anniversary of the publication of the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

They came from the secretary general of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the chairman of the Guyana committee for support of Korea's reunification, the chairman of the Malagasy youth and students solidarity committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the minister of justice of the People's Republic of the Congo who is honorary chairman of the Congolese committee for supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the chairman of the leading council of the Guinea Bissau-Korea Friendship Association who is general secretary of the National Union of Working People of Guinea Bissau, the Togo-Korea Friendship Association and the chairman of the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations and others.

The messages and letters extended warmest congratulations and greetings to President Kim Il-song and sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

They strongly held that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must stop at once the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises and the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea without delay taking along all their lethal weapons.

They expressed the conviction that the just cause of the Korean people for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, drawing the full support and attention of the world peace- and just-loving people, would be realised without fail.

Indian Rally Supports Tripartite Talks

SK220418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--A solidarity message to the great leader President Kim Il-song was adopted at a New Delhi solidarity mass rally sponsored by the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification on 22 January in support of the proposal for tripartite talks.

We powerfully support, it says, the proposals for dialogue and negotiation put forward by respected Your Excellency Kim Il-song to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way. It notes:

We fully share the view expressed by your excellency in the New Year address for 1985 that if the North-South dialogue proceeded successfully to meet the expectation of the people and the idea of national reunification, it could develop gradually to talks of higher level and, furthermore, culminate in high-level political talks between North and South.

We reiterate our support to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK government on 10 January last year to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way through negotiation.

This proposal is hailed by all the world peaceloving people including the Indian people.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into their colony and modern nuclear base, endangering peace in Asia and the rest of the world, the message demands a stop to the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises.

The message wholeheartedly wishes President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/243

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TEAM SPIRIT 85'

Threat of Southward Invasion

SK190431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists try to divert elsewhere the attention of the world's people from the "team spirit" war rehearsal by spreading the groundless rumour about "threat of southward invasion" and thereby justify their aggressive criminal act against the Korean people as one for countering a sort of "threat".

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a commentary denouncing U.S. Army Chief of Staff Wickham for having clamoured about at an "interview" that we are stepping up the "arms buildup" and creating "threat of southward invasion".

The author of the commentary says:

The whole world knows full well that the clamouring of the U.S. imperialists about "threat of southward invasion" is a whopping lie and a groundless allegation which is quite contrary to the fact.

In frequently spreading this groundless allegation and deliberately circulating it through reptile publications these days the U.S. imperialists try to cover up and justify their new war preparations in South Korea.

The truth of the U.S. talk about "threat of southward invasion" has long been laid bare and no one would believe it. This jugglery of words only discloses its intention to invade the north.

The "team spirit" war rehearsal is an irrefutable proof clearly showing the war moves of the United States seeking northward invasion.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The Korean people are watching with heightened vigilance the adventurous war policy of the U.S. imperialists.

'Team Spirit-85' Drill Denounced

SK200343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Feb (KCNA)--The Bulgarian NARODNA ARMIYA 1 February noted that the "Team-Spirit 85" military exercises of the United States and South Korean puppets were an aggressive war gamble unprecedent in scale, period and contents.

This war rehearsal, it went on, is a provocative act going against the DPRK's proposal for removing military confrontation between North and South of Korea and achieving the country's reunification through peaceful talks and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Bulgarian public demands that the provocative "Team-Spirit 85" joint military exercises be stopped at once and the U.S. forces be withdrawn from South Korea.

The provocative nature of the war exercises was exposed by the Hungarian PEST MEGYEI HIRLAP 4 February, the Yugoslav OSLOBODJENJE and DNEVNIK 2 February, the Czechoslovak central papers including RUDE PRAVO and the Cuban GRANMA 2 February, the GDR NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 February, the Polish ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 3 February, the Mongolian UNEN 5 February and Cuban Radio 2 February.

The French paper LIBERATION 2 February said that the "team spirit" joint military exercises staged every year from 1976 were a "test war" aimed at invading the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Singapore NANYANG SIN CHEW and STRAITS TIMES 2 February stressed the "Team-Spirit 85" war game was a vicious challenge to the DPRK, that created a most grave situation on the Korean Peninsula and warned that it might go over to a real war.

The joint military rehearsal was denounced by the Afghan ANIS 31 January, the Pakistani PAKISTAN TIMES 2 February, the Central Radio of Togo 1 February and the Swiss POCH ZEITUNG 30 January.

Foreign Nations Score 'Team Spirit-85'

SK220416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--A meeting was held on 7 February under the co-sponsorship of the Zimbabwean National Committee for supporting Korea's reunification and the Harare Provincial Committee of the Zimbabwean African National Union in support of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and in denunciation of the "Team-Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The chairman of the Zimbabwean National Committee for supporting Korea's reunification who is member of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwean African National Union and member of parliament, in his report denounced the

U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for answering the proposal for tripartite talks with their criminal nuclear war exercises and demanded them to stop the "Team-Spirit 85".

The meeting adopted letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A soldiers' meeting was held at the Lugalu unit of the People's Defence Forces of Tanzania on 2 February to support the proposal for tripartite talks and condemn the "Team-Spirit 85" joint military exercises.

The statement adopted at the meeting strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique stop at once the "Team-Spirit 85" and accede to the tripartite talks proposal at an early date.

The Trade Union Center of Cuba in its statement on 8 February labelled the "Team-Spirit 85" as a naked challenge to the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful reunification of the country and a dangerous act of war.

The Swiss branch of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Committee of Swiss Lawyers for Defending Democracy in South Korea in their joint statement on 28 January demanded the U.S. forces' withdrawal from South Korea, branding the "Team-Spirit 85" as an aggressive act encroaching upon the sovereignty of the DPRK and a criminal act bringing the North-South talks in Korea to a rupture.

The Norway-Korea Friendship Association, the Norwegian Support Committee for Reunification of Korea, the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea and the Norwegian International Cultural Relations Association in their joint statement on 1 February call for a prompt stop to the provocative war game of the United States and the South Korean authorities, saying that it increased tensions in Korea.

#### U.S. Flayed for Mobilizing Forces

SK230436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2333 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialist aggression forces mobilised in the criminal "Team-Spirit 85" joint military exercises are being massively transported to South Korea from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific region including Hawaii, Guam and Okinawa and deployed, according to a radio report from Seoul.

It is reported that the forces of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division which had hurled its advance party into South Korea with the start of the "Team-Spirit 85" and one carrier battle group of the U.S. Seventh Fleet are moving towards South Korea. And various types of fighter planes of the U.S. Pacific Airforce Command, Guam-based "b-52" strategic bombers and Hawaii-based U.S. Marines are being deployed for the provocative war gamble.

The "mobile strike force" of the U.S. Seventh Infantry Division stationed in the U.S. mainland, which won itself an ill fame in the past Korean War of aggression are moving toward South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists reveal their true color as the very one aggravating tensions on the Korean peninsula and as a warmaniac by massively moving to South Korea and deploying their three services and marines and whipping up war hysterics to invade the north, defying the strong protest of the Korean people and the world peaceloving peoples.

Foreign Groups Denounce 'Team Spirit-85'

SK230401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Feb (KCNA)--The central executive committee of the Colombian Communist Party in a statement dated 1 February bitterly denounced the "Team-Spirit 85" joint military exercises, expressing deep apprehensions for the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula owing to the belligerent and aggressive policy of the U.S. Government and the manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets.

The Colombian Communist Party, the statement said, expresses full support and solidarity for the proposal of tripartite talks made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In a statement dated 8 February the Afro-Asian Writers' Association of Cuba expressed deep concern over the "Team-Spirit 85", holding that the war moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets endangering peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the world must be checked and frustrated.

The statement called upon the Asian and African writers to fully support by all means the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Jordan Peace and Solidarity Committee made public a statement on 6 February, which said:

We vehemently condemn the "Team-Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal of the United States and South Korea, branding it as a criminal act for preparing an allround aggression on the DPRK.

The Jordan Peace and Solidarity Committee demands the United States to immediately stop the aggressive joint military exercises and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their aggression forces.

Foreign Media Condemn Exercise

SK251032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--The Angolan paper JORNAL DE ANGOLA 1 February branded the "Team-Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal as a combined "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" to mount an attack on the DPRK from the ground, the sea and the sky.

The Democratic Yemeni paper AL THAURA 5 February said this joint war game is participated in by U.S. forces including the notorious "Green Berets" and the South Korean puppet army and an exercise of using nuclear weapons would be included in it.

The Aden News Agency of Democratic Yemen 2 February called for heightening vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive moves permanently threatening peace and security in the Korean peninsula and the rest of the world.

On the same day the Kuwaiti papers KUWAIT TIMES and ARAB TIMES, the Finnish paper HELSINKI SANOMAT, the Luxemburg paper ZEITUNG VUM LETZEBURGER VOLLEK, The Austrian papers VOLKSSTIMME and DE PRESSE and the Albanian News Agency, radio and television pointed out that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets mobilized huge armed forces and lethal weapons in "Team-Spirit 85."

Afghan radio and television on 7 February said the "Team-Spirit 85" was part of the moves to provoke a new war of aggression against the DPRK.

The Italian paper L'UNITA, the Swiss paper VORWARTS 8 February and the Swedish paper FOLKET 30 January explained the danger of the "Team-Spirit 85."

Sandinist television of Nicaragua 1 February branded this joint war game as a flagrant challenge that threatens the DPRK and socialist countries by force of arms.

DPRK Embassies Address Press

SK200804 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Feb (KCNA)--Press conferences were held at the DPRK embassies in Bucharest, Warsaw, Ulan Bator, Dar es Salaam, Helsinki and Bamako in connection with the "Team-Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The press conferences were attended by foreign ministry officials, men of the press, functionaries of organizations for friendship with Korea, correspondents of different countries and Korean ambassadors and embassy officials in those countries.

The Korean ambassadors addressed the press conferences and answered questions put by reporters.

Socialist Papers Hit War Exercise

SK210410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--The Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT 2 February in its commentary noted that the "Team-Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal was a part of the moves to realize the U.S. "Pacific Strategy".

The second North-South economic talks which had been scheduled for January this year were foiled by the "Team-Spirit 85," the paper said, and went on:

The Chon Tu-hwan clique does not want a peaceful solution of the Korean reunification question.

He, at the instigation of the United States, has eliminated possibilities of a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Polish Express WIECZORNY 31 January stated: The "Team-Spirit 85" joint military exercises prove that the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets, in actuality, persist in creating grave obstacles to dialogue with the Democratic Republic of Korea, while talking loudly about their willingness to have dialogue.

The criminal joint war gamble of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets was also denounced in articles of the Polish RZECZPOSPOLITA, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and ZYCIE WARSZAWY, the Bulgarian VECHERNI NOVINI, the Yugoslav VJESNIK, the Czechoslovak MLADA FRONTA and RUDE PRAVO, the GDR JUNGE WELT and the Afghan ANNIS from 26 January to 11 February.

CSO: 4100/243

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

South's Suppressive Outrage Exposed

SK201045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign mass media exposed the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's brutal crackdown upon Opposition Party figures and students of South Korea.

In an article denouncing the fascist clique's suppression of South Korean students, the Malagasy paper IMONGO VAOVAO 30 January noted that the South Korean fascist clique must stop at once the suppression of students and release the arrested patriotic students without delay.

The Indian papers INDIAN EXPRESS 8 February and the STATESMAN 9 February recalled suppression of democratic figures by the South Korean puppet clique. This shows how they fear the struggle of Opposition Party figures for democracy, noted the papers.

The Afghan paper KAKIKAT ENKULAT SAUR 6 February carried an article exposing the South Korean puppet clique's vicious suppression of a large number of students who had participated in the struggle against the "Democratic Justice Party."

The Iranian paper KAYHAN 2 February noted that Kim Tae-chung's return to South Korea would give great uneasiness to the puppet authorities. Under the title "South Korean Police Suppress Opposition Forces" the same paper 6 February reported about the puppet police's repression of many opposition figures in connection with Kim Tae-chung's homecoming.

The French paper L'HUMANITE 5 February revealed the crimes of the fascist clique in an article on Kim Tae-chung's return to South Korea.

SNU Students Sit-down Strike

SK201030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Feb (KCNA)--More than 200 students of Seoul University waged a strong sit-down strike on 15 February, according to the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO.

The third meeting of the student federation of struggle for checking the retaking of power by "the Democratic Justice Party" was open at Seoul University that day.

When over 10 police who had intruded into the campus in plain clothes attempted to arrest a fellow student, the vigilant students dealt a counterblow to them and drove them out of the campus. They nabbed three police who were in hiding in a rector's room and dragged them out to the campus plaza, where they waged a sit-down strike.

The students shouted "The 'home minister' himself must explain the reason why the police entered the campus without notice" and "The university side must protest to the police authorities against the police intrusion into campus".

#### Employment Guarantee Sought

SK202338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2317 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--Graduates and their parents, more than 1,200 in all, at a graduation ceremony of Seoul Education University on 18 February, denounced the lie of the puppet clique that jobs would be offered to the students after graduation and demanded guarantee for their employment, according to a South Korean radio report.

On the same day the bus drivers and conductresses of the Taewon Passenger Company in Chinju, South Kyongsang Province, boycotted bus operation in demand of the payment of their wages in arrears. Their struggle suspended bus services on ten roads, including those to Pusan and Taegu.

#### Students Arrested in South

SK210807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique on 14 February arrested Chong Chong-ok, a woman student of Kyonghui University, who had always fought courageously at the head of the struggle for democracy against fascism together with her fellow students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They also arrested Kim Am, a student of Seoul University, on the 18th on charges of participation in the anti-"Democratic Justice Party" struggle.

That day the fascist clique disciplined more than 1,900 students at Seoul University, expelling 210 patriotic students of them on the trite charge of "poor school records in the second term."

This is part of the puppet clique's desperate repressive moves to put down the ever growing anti-"government" trend among the students and the people, upset by it.

Chon Clique Closes Universities

SK211016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique closed Yonse University in Seoul for four days from 13 February under the pretext of temporary closure, according to a South Korean paper.

More than 100 agents were posted at its doors totally banning entrance of students and over 400 police in uniform or plain clothes and combat police formed a strict cordon around the university.

The Yonse University students had planned to hold their function in this period under the sponsorship of the General Student Council. The puppet took such fascist measure to head it off.

The military fascist clique closed Songgnyungwan University on 14 February by posting more than 500 police around it, thus frustrating the cultural festival planned by students.

18 Feb South Student Demonstration

SK210808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--More than 50 students in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration in front of Seoul railway station on 18 February, reports a South Korean paper.

When the demonstration was gaining momentum, two young men climbed the steel tower in the railway station plaza and inspired their fellow students in the struggle, waving torches and shouting anti-"government" slogans.

The fascist clique rushed the police to the scene to suppress the students, but they fought unyieldingly.

CSO: 4100/243

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

YOUTH GROUP IN SOUTH DEMANDS CHON'S RESIGNATION

SK220830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--The Youth Federation of the Movement for Democracy in South Korea made public a statement on 21 February demanding Chon Tu-hwan the traitor to step down from "power", according to an AP report from Seoul.

Declaring that the "'elections' results provided the judgement of the masses, who rejected the dictatorial military 'regime'", it said: "Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime' must resign by humbly accepting the masses' judgement."

The statement demanded the puppet clique to immediately lift the fascist ban on political activities and put an end to house arrest restrictions imposed upon Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

It said that the newly formed opposition "New Korea Democratic Party" should put into practice a "true democratisation movement".

CSO: 4100/243

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP DPRK BOATS HIT ABROAD

SK220419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--The foreign public denounced the South Korean puppet clique's recent piratic attempt to kidnap fishing boats of the DPRK "Chungsong 524-1" and Chungsong 524-2" in the high seas of the Korean East Sea.

The Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and the Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification in a statement dated 27 January said: The South Korean authorities mobilized naval vessels, which barred the sailing of the DPRK fishing boats and attempted to kidnap them, firing guns at them. This is a wanton violation of the international law.

The Malagasy radio 5 February stressed that the brigandism committed by the South Korean puppets in the high seas was a deliberate and premeditated provocation designed to heighten the tension on the Korean peninsula and lay higher hurdles in the way of North-South dialogue.

The South Korean puppets, it said, must apologize to the north side for their piracy, severely punish the criminals and take appropriate measures lest such criminal acts should occur again.

The piratic act was also denounced by the PPI News Agency of Pakistan 5 February, Radio Lagos of Nigeria 6 February, the Pakistan paper AMAN 6 February, Guyanese paper NEW NATION 3 February and Nepalese paper ASTITO 8 February.

CSO: 4100/243

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FACTIONALISM TROUBLES NEW PARTY FORMATION

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 16 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] On the 15th, 5 days after the Consultative Conference for the Promotion of Democracy [CCPD] declared its participation in the new party, the new single opposition party held, for the first time, a meeting of the representatives of various functions and formed a preparatory committee for the creation of a new party. It has thus gotten over the first barrier in creating a party.

The move to create a new party, which began on the 11th when the CCPD announced the three principles for the creation of a new party, has gone through numerous turbulent twists and turns despite its short history.

Especially while the controversy surrounding the question of the numerical composition of the preparatory committee and the question of who to name to the committee, which is charged with the actual preparatory work in the creation of a new party, was being criticized as shameful, the politicians of the former opposition circle--which had no other choice but to be frantic in [trying to] secure a foothold for hegemony in the new party--even resorted to such tactics as hand-to-hand combat.

The reason why this new party had to go through repeated pain at its inception is that the many factions within the opposition forces, which are largely divided into the CCPD and the non-CCPD [NCCPD], had been holding their own ground. Further, inter-factional talks and dealings also contributed to slowing of the initial step towards launching the new party.

The complicated stories--developed during the 5-day period from the time of the decision by the CCPD to participate in the new party--made it possible to predict how the new party would be run and also showed that the politicians of the former opposition circles, who, for the first time in 4 years had a "political outing", were unable to shake off the old habits.

The new party experienced pain from its inception because of the offensive and defensive battles surrounding the question of the composition ratio of the preparatory committee, which will be the working-level committee for the creation of the new party. These struggles for numbers eventually developed into disputes on the principle of selection, and the disputes entailed mutual accusations and speeches close to personal attack.

On the morning of the 11th, the CCPD, which has decided to participate in the new party, informally picked Yi Min-wu, Pak Chong-yul, Kim Nok-young, Cho Yon-ha, Kim Tong-young, and Choe Hyoung-yu to be its representatives and proposed to the NCCPD side to call the first meeting on the morning of the 12th.

The CCPD has recognized five [members] of the NCCPD side as its representatives: Yi Ki-taik, Song Won-young, Kim Su-han, Pak Yong-man, and No Sung-hwan. While the CCPD is sending six representatives, it demanded that the NCCPD send only five. This was the beginning and, at the same time, the end of the 5-day tug-of-war.

The CCPD took the position that it would not recognize the team which consisted of the former supreme committee members of the defunct New Democratic Party--such as Yi Chol-sung, Yi Chung-hwan, Sin Do-hwan, and Kim Chae-kuang, and Yi Ki-taik, Song Won-young, Kim Su-han, No Sung-hwan, and Pak Yong-man--as the negotiating team for the NCCPD.

The CCPD's position was that since the NCCPD existed not as an organization but only as individuals, whereas the CCPD is clearly an organization, the five working-level representatives from the NCCPD side should participate in the creation of the new party only as individuals. In other words, it may be viewed that the CCPD wanted to get hegemony in the creation of a new party.

The CCPD's design did not go undetected by the NCCPD, which had eaten from the same pot with the CCPD members. The NCCPD decided to hold a meeting of those freed from the political ban on the 12th. Thus, the launching of a new party became complicated from the very outset. The outward reason for the NCCPD side to call a separate meeting without accepting the proposal of the CCPD was to win recognition for those working-level representatives [whom it] had informally picked; however, in truth, it wanted to capture advantageous hills by displaying numerical strength.

They had expected that at least 17 or 18 former legislators who regained their political freedom from the second and the third liftings of the political ban and who have not joined the CCPD would come to the meeting scheduled at Sungsan Hall, but the outcome was disastrous, with only 9 of them showing up.

This was because the nine middle-of-the-roaders centered around Yi Ki-taik displayed their strength by holding a separate meeting at the same time on the same day. This group judged that if they were absorbed into the supreme committee faction, there was a strong possibility that they would end up losing the chance to get their share of power altogether.

Taking advantage of the internal discord of the opponents, the CCPD stepped up the work of throwing the enemy into confusion by extending a luncheon invitation to the five representatives it had selected from the NCCPD side. But as the NCCPD side was gaining time by disputing the justification put up by the CCPD for the six to five ratio in the composition of the working-level representatives, it actively called various meetings to display subtly that the supreme committee faction legitimately represented the NCCPD.

Especially, at Yi Ki-taik's demand for the allocation of two seats for the middle-of-the-roader group, the NCCPD was quietly suffering.

There was every reason for Yi to demand that two working-level negotiators from his group [be representatives] in the preparatory committee.

The reason put up by the CCPD for their refusal to reorganize the representation of the supreme committee faction was the split of the NCCPD meeting of the 12th into two. Particularly, Kim Tong-young supported Yi by saying: "since it was a nine versus nine meeting for the NCCPD, get your share." Yi, who was preoccupied with the "foothold," allied with Song Won-young, and Song was to try to work it out.

The NCCPD's supreme committee faction, which had to suffer from the defection of the middle-of-the-road faction, launched an all-out counter-offensive on the afternoon of the 13th. Taking advantage of the sign of weakening of the position of the CCPD in its justification of the number of working-level representatives, it picked Sin Do-hwan in addition to the existing five members and notified the CCPD. The atmosphere of the meeting where the supreme committee faction was choosing Sin as an additional representative was, reportedly, very war-like, because everyone in the meeting was very tense about the CCPD's "go it alone" attitude. As a result, reportedly, Song could not say a word for the inclusion of the two representing the middle-of-the-road group.

Subsequently, it was quite natural that the supreme committee faction was enraged by having discovered that Yi, in collusion with Kim Tong-young of the CCPD and Song Won-young of the supreme committee faction, had elaborated a plan of operations.

The situation became further complicated when the NCCPD handed over to the CCPD side the list of six working-level representatives, including Sin Do-hwan. Especially, the Sangdo-dong faction (Kim Young-sam) and the Donggyo-dong faction (Kim Dae-jung) within the CCPD began to turn their confrontational relationship into a positive one from that time on. That is to say, the Donggyo-dong faction advocated the acceptance of the proposal made by the NCCPD side, whereas the Sangdo-dong faction and Yi Ki-taik were firmly opposed to the proposal. During the process, talk of the personal life of Sin were also brought up.

Realizing the need to check the emergence of the Sangdo-dong faction following the creation of a new party, the Donggyo-dong faction strongly demanded that the Sangdo-dong faction accept the proposal from the NCCPD side, because Kim Sang-hyon, Pak Chong-yul, Cho Yon-ha, and Kim Nok-young had maintained frequent contacts with various leaders of the NCCPD side with the thought of placing them in strategic positions in the future. To check the Sangdo-dong faction's "go it alone" attitude, and in its own interest, the supreme committee faction, led by Yi Chol-sung, also did not spare its efforts to give lateral support to the Donggyo-dong faction.

The fact that Song Won-young said that "It is difficult to understand why the Sangdo-dong faction opposes, when once the preparatory committee is

established, with a 6 to 6 ratio, all 12 members would act independently", suggests that the Donggyo-dong faction and the NCCPD possess some sort of connection.

Further, on the afternoon of the 14th, at a meeting, Kim Sang-hyon persuaded Kim Young-sam to accept the proposal of the supreme committee faction, and as soon as he secured his assent, he notified the NCCPD side of the acceptance. However, Yi Min-wu, Kim Tong-young, and Choe Hyoung-yu of the Sangdo-dong faction bitterly opposed it. Also, Kim Young-sam made a separate telephone call to Yi Min-wu and told him to settle the issue to the best of his ability without being bound by his assent to the proposal. Both of these developments clearly testified to the fact that the relationship between the Sangdo-dong faction and the Donggyo-dong faction was not smooth.

It was learned that as the confrontations and friction between the CCPD and NCCPD, and those within the CCPD became sharpened, the Sangdo-dong faction was thinking of forming a new party independently. In other words, the CCPD judged that in case the CCPD forms a new party exclusively by breaking away from the NCCPD if it refused to yield to the end, the politicians of the NCCPD who have lost ground on the issues of the clarity of their political line and of their legitimacy would like to join individually, and that it could reject those whom they wanted to avoid. But such an idea was squelched by the firm opposition of the Donggyo-dong faction, to be sure, and other leaders within the CCPD. In the end, the proposal of the NCCPD was accepted.

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CSO: 4107/052

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION PARTIES RESHUFFLE NOTED

DKP Urged To Wage Stronger Fight

SK230015 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, yesterday asked lawmakers-elect of the party to wage a vigorous struggle against the ruling camp in parliament.

Speaking at a rally of the elected legislators at DKP headquarters, he said that "although our party won only 35 seats in the February 12 National Assembly election, we should conduct a stronger struggle in parliament to show our true image as a genuine opposition."

The hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party has replaced the DKP as the nation's major opposition, as a result of the voting. In the election four years ago, the DKP won 81 seats.

Yu then pledged to take the lead to realize the merger of opposition parties. "Merger of the opposition parties is a prerequisite to paving the way for achieving the peaceful transfer of power in 1988 and for conducting an effective struggle for democracy," he said.

In a message to the people adopted at the rally, the DKP's legislators-elect said they, with a renewed determination, pledge to struggle "more strongly" for restoration of democracy to meet the expectations of the people.

The message denounced the government and its party for obstructing activities of DKP candidates during the election campaign.

Claiming that the election process was not as fair and clean as it looked, the message said they will make public election irregularities. "We will concentrate our efforts on improving the election system," it added.

The ralliers also adopted a three-point resolution, saying that they will try to realize the proposed merger of opposition forces at an early date.

### KNP Vows To Renew Image

SK260117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Rep Yi Man-sop, acting president of the opposition Korea National Party, pledged yesterday that the party would strive to ferret out elements of "anti-democracy and injustice" from society.

He said, "Our party will take the lead for democratization of national politics as an independent party without bowing to any external pressure or interference."

Addressing a rally of party lawmakers selected in the February 12 parliamentary elections at the party headquarters, Yi promised that the KNP would renew its image as a clear-cut opposition party in its struggle against the government and the ruling party.

The opposition party earned 20 house seats in the general elections, 15 in district constituencies and five in the national constituency, compared with 25 seats in the previous polls.

Party president Kim Chong-chol, who was elected to the legislature on the national constituency, did not take part in the rally with the excuse of bad health.

Yi called upon the attendants to do their best in the 12-term National Assembly for the realization of politics based on the will of the people and a peaceful transfer of the government in 1988 through direct presidential election.

He also urged them to spare no efforts to bring about free parliamentary democracy, to ensure autonomy of schools and freedom of the press and to better the livelihood of common people, especially farmers.

Then, Yi stressed, "We should commit ourselves to putting an end to prevalent political violence perpetrated by administrative power under any circumstances."

During the rally, the participants vowed that they would expose all corrupt practices and irregularities in the general elections.

Finally, they promised their endeavors to fully reflect the democratic will of the people in state affairs through strenuous struggle in the parliament while showing their firm unity to the public.

### Calls on Party Leader To Resign

SK230025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Cho Il-chae, who was the election campaign manager of the opposition Korea National Party, formally demanded yesterday that Kim Chong-chol resign as party president and relinquish his parliamentary seat.

Cho said in a statement that Kim, as party leader, did nothing constructive during the recent election campaign. "Kim has not showed up at party headquarters for the past two months," Cho said. "Nor, did he campaign for KNP candidates."

Kim Chong-chol has been in Tokyo for more than a month undergoing medical treatment. He returned to Seoul late last month in time for the registration of proportional representative candidates for parliament. He was elected as one of the candidates in the February 12 National Assembly election.

DKP To Elect Leader

SK010057 Seoul YONHAP in English 0047 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 1 Mar (YONHAP)--In the wake of the February 12 parliamentary elections, South Korea's opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) will elect its new leadership in a national convention March 20-30, party officials here said Friday.

In the elections, the former No 1 opposition party suffered a stunning setback, winning but 35 seats after holding 82 in the 276-member National Assembly's 11th session.

A seven-member organizing committee headed by convention chairman Kim Chun-sop finalized the convention schedule in a meeting here Thursday, the officials said.

The committee was formed following the resignation of party leader Yu Chi-song and other key party figures Wednesday to run the DKP until its convention.

About 800 delegates will attend the convention to select a new party president and adopt a new party platform.

Kim said in his opening address, "Following local chapter reorganization and the holding of our convention, our party should emerge as a solid opposition force, displaying firm unity."

He went on to say, "All possible candidates for the party presidency should be accorded equal opportunities, thus enabling the convention to be conducted in a fair manner."

The six other committee members include O Hong-sok, chairman of the Central Standing Committee; Secretary General Yu Han-yol; floor leader Im Chong-ki; Hwang Nak-chu; Kim Sung-mok; and Pak Hea-chong.

CSO: 4100/256

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP RESHUFFLES IN SWEEPING CHANGES

Hopes for Increased Democracy

SK240005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "A Shuffled Hierarchy"]

[Text] In the wake of an extensive cabinet shakeup earlier last week, the ruling Democratic Justice Party underwent a hierarchical change of its own over the weekend, virtually finishing off major post-election reshuffles in the government camp except for a new lineup for the next National Assembly.

Most noteworthy in the party shakeup, featuring both the shuffling of several leading figures and the retention of a few key functionaries, was the emergence of No Tae-u as the party chairman, the No 2 post ranking only next to President Chon Tu-hwan who concurrently heads the party.

Together with the appointment of No Sin-yong--a seasoned diplomat and a political realist--as new prime minister, the choice of No--a man also known as a moderate--to take charge of the government party may well be seen as underlining efforts within the ruling hierarchy to realign its major political wings in line with the popular wishes for reform as reflected in the latest general elections.

No's advance to the political front also suggests potentially far-reaching political implications, particularly for his vital role in the process of inaugurating the Fifth Republic and his consequent weight in the incumbent power structure.

It is indeed premature and precarious even to speculate what sort of impact his political emergence will have on developments in and about 1988, when President Chon has vowed he would materialize the republic's first peaceful transfer of power at the expiration of his present seven-year tenure.

Notwithstanding, No's role in the political sphere--along with those by other apparatus of the government--will be something that deserves close watch in the course of paving the way and facilitating the pronounced political task, now just about three years away.

A more imminent issue facing the ruling party under his command is how to manage the national politics and the newly-elected parliament, which will highlight the presence of the hardline opposition forces more vocal and active than before.

Such a vibrant political prospective--and the heightened popular demand for a stepped-up democratization on the basis of sustained stability--surely call for upgraded political capacity and wisdom on the part of the ruling camp, requirement which the shuffled leadership in both the government and its party are hoped to materialize with concerted efforts.

What should be also stressed in this respect is the need that the ruling party infuse democratic ingredients in its function and operation on a broader scale, especially in accommodating opinions of the grassroots and the policy-making process.

One salient function of a political party is the role to channel and reflect popular wishes to the national politics and the government administration to the fullest possible extent, and that role is all the more crucial for the ruling party.

#### Changes in DJP Hierarchy

SK240027 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Feb 858 p 4

[Editorial: "DJP Hierarchy Change"]

[Text] Following a sweeping shakeup of the cabinet last Monday, President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday reshuffled the hierarchy of the ruling Democartic Justice Party. Coming within 11 days after the February 12 National Assembly election, both moves reflect a postelection readjustment of the ruling camp.

Yesterday's changes were somewhat broader than Monday's although several key party officers were retained. A focal point of the changes is the appointment as DJP chairman of No Tae-u, who has been president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee and was known as one of the architects of the Fifth Republic four years ago.

The most recent reshuffle seems intended to achieve flexibility while retaining the party's basic goals. Underscoring this, a party spokesman said the shakeup reflected the resolve of President Chon, who also heads the DJP, to respond to demands for reform while maintaining stable party apparatus under strong leadership.

Meeting with new party officers, President Chon reiterated his firm resolve to realize a peaceful transfer of power in 1988. He then told them to do their best in creating a political environment favorable to such a transfer.

The two sets of changes reflect the ruling camp's intention to heed lessons learned from the election, specifically, the popular desire to achieve democratic progress while sustaining political stability.

Needless to say, it is our politicians' primary responsibility to maintain political stability. Therefore, as President Chon has noted, the assembly should be made more effective and faithful to the will of the people.

Doing so requires that both ruling and opposition politicians develop a more constructive dialogue so as to reflect the popular will in working out state policies. A democratic approach is, of course, the best choice in any such effort.

This, however, requires a formidable sense of responsibility and insight by politicians into the unique realities facing their country. Partisan considerations that ignore greater national causes should be the last to prevail.

The February 12 election was conducted in an unprecedentedly fair and orderly manner despite an unusually hectic and vocal campaign. The consequences were another comfortable majority for the ruling DJP and an unexpectedly good showing by the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

The ruling camp did not hesitate to accept the results, though sometimes disappointing to them, while pledging to promote openness and autonomy--a good development for democracy in this country.

The opposition camp likewise is asked to contribute more toward upholding the constructive and creative aspects of politics. Partisan interests must take a back seat to democratic progress.

The DJP shakeup followed a party caucus in which many assemblymen-elect requested a drastic change in party hierarchy to better deal with the realities that became apparent during the election. Such is a sign of flourishing democracy within the party. That, combined with party loyalty, will surely help bolster the DJP's dynamism in carrying out its professed goals.

A key party member was quoted as having told the caucus that the election provided an opportunity for the DJP to take stock of realities and map an effective course.

The caucus has given new voice to the popular yearning for reform on the basis of stability. The ruling party should always pay attention to critical voices so as to stay in touch with popular sentiment.

The years ahead are important in determining the fate of our country. We expect much from the future role of the DJP.

Political compromise, however, should not be mistaken for abandoning party ideology. The DJP set out four years ago with a vow to address itself to promoting the cause of social justice, a policy that, in our belief, should be further encouraged. That will stand the party in good stead with the people.

### Aim of DJP Leadership Analyzed

SK240006 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 85 p 5

[By Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] The post-election reshuffle of the ruling Democratic Justice Party leadership portrays the rise of No Tae-u, a core participant in the military-led reforms in 1980, earlier than expected.

No's employment shows the determination of the ruling party to renovate its image upon the beginning of the latter half of President Chon Tu-hwan's tenure.

No's emergence to the foreground of national politics has various suggestive meanings in terms of his "colorful" career outside the political world for the past four years.

As a classmate of President Chon in the Korea Military Academy (11th-class). No had gone through major posts in the army and those in the administration. He most recently worked as the president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

His appointment as the DJP leader may be interpreted, among others, as a "strategic arrangement" in preparation for the numerously asserted peaceful change of power in 1988.

In fact, No irrespective of his intention, has been spotlighted as one of the possible successors to President Chon in light of his major role in founding the current "Fifth Republic."

His joining the practical politics this time is expected, therefore, to contribute to solidifying further the ruling foundation of the party president during the latter part of his tenure. It will also help clear skeptical views of the commitment to the peaceful transfer of power, which were seen in the course of election campaigns.

With the appointment of No, the ruling party now has its strongest-ever leadership since inauguration in January, 1981, taking into consideration his "weight" in the current ruling camp.

Such a strong leadership will help the DJP take the initiative in dialogues with the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party, which surged to become the first opposition party by sweeping the big cities in the polls, according to political observers.

The withdrawal of outgoing chairman Rep Kwon Ik-hyon, also a classmate of Chon, reflects the party's "self-retrospect" of the election returns.

Rep Kwon was the leader of a group of party members who estimated the elections results as "satisfactory," whereas such an evaluation was a target of attacks by those who fought hard battles in cities.

The retreat of Rep Kwon means that the Party reached a conclusion that it should make the February 12 elections a turning point to refresh its image and structure for its "poor scores" in big cities.

Such an unexpected election outcome seems to accelerate the appearance of No before the political world earlier than expected.

Speculations hitherto were that if No joined the political world, the time would be around the end of President Chon's official term.

The elimination of military-turned-lawmakers in the new lineup except for No is evaluated to be a determination to discolor the "military image" of the party that had emerged as a major target of the opposition forces in the elections.

This also means that a party recommendation to the President was accepted.

Of the new major post holders, Yi Sang-ik, Central Committee chairman, and Yi Chong-chan, floor leaders, graduated from the KMA. But, the two left the army long ago, and they are now rather regarded as "civilians."

Such a lineup would help invigorate dialogues with opposition parties in the next 12th-term National Assembly, according to political observers.

Another special feature of the reshuffle is the retaining of secretary general Yi Han-dong, floor leader Yi Chong-chan, and deputy secretary general General Yi Sang-chae.

The retaining of Yi Han-tong and Yi Sang-chae in office is a sign that the basic frame for the operation of the party will be maintained.

In particular, deputy secretary general Yi's status was elevated relatively as another post of deputy secretary general was scrapped this time.

Floor leader Yi's retaining is judged to be the most stable choice of the party to put up the experienced Yi as its channel for dialogues with opposition parties in the coming house.

Yi has been serving as the DJP whip for the past four years, since the inauguration of the outgoing assembly.

Until the post-election reshuffle was concluded with the replacement of party chairman, the DJP had serious internal turbulence which had rarely been seen in the past.

Leading party members were split over how to see the election results and then how to operate the party after the elections.

The sharp confrontation among the staff members responsible for the election outcome is believed to have led President Chon to a definite decision to change its chairman.

The original picture of the projected shakeup was said to have been drawn even before the elections, namely the maintenance of the incumbent leadership.

Such a prospect went on even after the elections, though many party members argued that the party in fact suffered a serious defeat to the new opposition force.

Criticism was raised within the party against retaining the leadership.

In particular, party candidates who had to face the strongest challenge by opposition contenders in Seoul demanded in a meeting Friday that a refreshing measures be taken to meet the reality exposed by the elections.

A participant in the gathering claimed, "on this occasion, we should renovate completely the party climate as our stomach cancer was diagnosed at the initial stage."

Earlier last week critical opinions were conveyed to secretary general Yi Han-tong by floor leader Yi Chong-chan who expressed his willingness to serve the party without any part post.

Since then, the top leaders huddled many times to find a way of overhauling the party leadership, but to no avail.

The intra-party atmosphere took a new turn Thursday afternoon after No reportedly held an exclusive meeting with the president.

And the change was confirmed by a remark of chairman Rep Kwon Il-kyon that "all party post holders should have a resolution to serve the party as plain party members, and I believe that the president will accept my determination with pleasure."

The remark was made in a rally of lawmakers-elect of the party during which a hot debate was held about how to cope with the new situation in the wake of the elections.

With Kwon's withdrawal becoming certain following the rally, party members who graduated from the Korea Military Academy had a meeting at a downtown restaurant, and reached a broad conclusion that they should accept the decision to replace the party chairman "positively."

Regular Press Conferences Urged

SK260118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Mode of Dialogue"]

[Text] One common feature of the post-election shakeups of the cabinet and the ruling Democratic Justice Party last week was that the new heads of both domains previously served in the core of the incumbent ties.

Consequently, the two figures--Prime Minister No Sin-yong and party chairman No Tae-u--are believed and in fact appear to have more discretion and maneuverability than their predecessors in performing their respective missions, especially with regard to political and politically sensitive issues.

Their qualifications and capacities being as such; the initial avowal the two leaders have each made to wage stepped-up "politics of dialogue" on a broader scale draws keen public attention, along with expectations that it will prove to be more substantive than a mere verbal pledge.

Since the Fifth Republic was established four years ago, the politics of dialogue has been a major catchphrase hoisted by the government camp in running the parliament and the national politics at large.

But then, the motto has often been criticized more or less as sloganeering or a device for one-way communication by the ruling party, although it is undeniable that considerable efforts were made to promote dialogue with minority parties leading to the settlement of numerous issues.

With the emergence through the latest general elections of the hardline New Korea Democratic Party as the main opposition force in the next National Assembly and its move for merge or coalition with other minority parties, the need for dialogue between rival partisan groups has become even more imperative than before, lest a lack of compromise and subsequent political confrontation should result in a chaotic situation which no sensible citizen wishes to witness.

What is most important is the intensity of the future dialogue, which must be conducted in a truly meaningful manner, not as sheet lip service, getting down to the core of pending questions and covering a broad spectrum of social segments.

Noteworthy in this respect is the reported posture of the government camp to pursue extensive dialogue not only with the opposition parties occupying parliamentary seats but also with dissident groups and student activists.

Such a positive move for broad-scale dialogue is part of the ruling camp's pronounced approach to "fully reflect" the popular wishes expressed in the recent elections in government policies and administration, which it said would be geared to accenting continued liberalization and autonomy of social functions.

While upgraded dialogue with opposition political forces can be taken as a natural outgrowth of the elections, the reported move to consider views of the students is indeed a notable development as it is expected to be tangibly contributive to soothing, if not resolving, the chronic campus unrest.

Then, it should be pointed out that institutional devices are necessary to make the pledge for stepped-up dialogue really workable and substantive, particularly in the eyes of the general public. For, how to discern the people's wishes in precise terms and how the government authorities react would often prove to be a hard and intricate work, obscured by conflicting criteria.

Thus arising is the propriety of restoring the practice in which heads of major government agencies and other public institutions hold regular news conferences with the mass media, which plays the bridge role between the people and the authorities concerned.

There can be no denying that the press conference is a most effective and convenient way of procuring public reactions and revealing the government countermeasures and plans to the people at large.

Since the new leadership of the ruling camp has vowed a policy of openness, it is deemed about time that the government authorities take steps for resuming the system of regular press conferences, a practice which existed up until the early 1960's, so as to wage effective communication with the people giving no room for the spread of groundless and sometimes disruptive rumors.

#### DJP National Convention

SK010030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will hold its biennial national convention on March 26 after reorganizing its local chapters across the nation from this week.

It will also restructure its city and provincial branches from this week with new chairman of the branches appointed by the party president last Saturday.

Incumbent chairmen of local chapters who were elected to the National Assembly in the February 12 elections will be reelected in the chapters' separate conventions.

However, some of the five district chairmen who suffered defeats in the polls may not be reelected, according to party sources.

Meanwhile, the DJP plans to nominate candidate for major post holders of the next 12th-term National Assembly opening April 12 prior to its national convention.

All the parliamentary key posts except a vice speakership are filled by lawmaker-elect of the majority DJP.

The key officers are the speaker, one of the two vice speakers, the chairmen of 13 standing committees and the chairmen of two special committees.

Appearing as candidates for panel chairmen are Oh Se-eung, Kim Yong-tae, Pak Chae-hong, Chung Sun-tok, Pak Ik-chu, Yang Chang-sik, Yu Sang-ho, Yim Pang-hyon, Kim Chong-ho, and Yi Chun-ku.

Incumbent Speaker Chae Mun-sik is likely to retain his post, but there is also a possibility for vice speaker Yu Kil-chung or Yi Chae-hyong, former party chairman, to take over the speakership, party sources said.

Cho Yong-chol and Kwon Chong-tal have emerged as favorites for vice speaker, they said.

CSO: 4100/256

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TRIAL FOR DJP INTRUDERS SUSPENDED

SK270120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The trial of five college students involved in a sit-in at the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) last November was suspended yesterday as defense lawyers challenged the judge for rejecting their plea for having a ranking DJP official questioned by the court.

The suspension came at around 3:55 p.m. when four lawyers for the five Yonsei University students walked out of the courtroom where the first hearing session on the case has been taking place.

The lawyers asked Judge Yi Hong-hun to summon three DJP officials and a police officer to the court and have them testify in connection with the sit-in protest by the defendants.

The lawyers also demanded that Chang Han-min, chief of the Chongno Police Station, testify before the court on how police dealt with the "student intruders" at the party building, including the five defendants.

They left the courtroom when Judge Yi refused to accept their demand.

Yi told the lawyers that there is no need for him to hear further testimony from the four persons because the defendants admitted to most of the prosecution charges on their "intrusion" into the party building to make political demands.

During their testimony earlier in the day, the five students said they simply visited the party building "to have dialogue with DJP officials on ways to democratize the country."

They, however, denied the allegation that they beat policemen guarding the party building when they stormed into the building.

CSO: 4100/256

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP STARTS EXTENSIVE STUDY OF NKDP'S DEMANDS

SK010043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party has begun an intensive study of the political demands made by the New Korea Democratic Party Wednesday, a high-level party source said yesterday.

The source expects the study will make progress by late next week when opposing parties are expected to begin preliminary contacts for high-level interparty talks.

According to the same source, new DJP chairman No Tae-u ordered members of the party's policy committee to review all political issues, including a list of demands made by NKDP President Yi Min-u in a news conference.

Yi's demands include the immediate lifting of the political ban on Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung and the release of "political prisoners" and persons jailed for participating in antigovernment rallies.

With regard to the political ban, the ruling party maintains that the political rights of the two Kims and 12 others should be restored as early as possible, as No told a press meeting Monday. No's remarks touched off speculation that the lifting of the four-year political ban may come sometime in March.

Some DJP officials observed that it may be necessary for the government to abrogate the political blacklist as early as possible to help create an "atmosphere of reconciliation." But, the officials said they have no clear idea of the timing for the much-talked-about conciliatory move.

The ruling party is also reviewing labor and assembly laws for possible revision. The opposition parties are certain to take up revision of those laws as major issues for interparty negotiations.

Hyon Hyong-chu, the DJP's chief policy coordinator, noted that labor problems remain the stickiest issue. Mishandling the issue, he said, might lead to social unrest more serious than the recent campus disturbances.

Hyon thus urged the opposition to display prudence in searching for possible remedies to labor problems.

The Labor Committee Law recently underwent revision which would expand the rights of workers.

Hyon said his party has yet to take a stand on the Basic Press Law and the law concerning assemblies and demonstratons, laws the Democratic Korea Party incessantly demanded should be amended. He said his party must have stepped-up contact with the administration to take a firm stand on various issues.

The government and its party plan to hold a policy coordination meeting Wednesday, their first since the recent shakeups of the cabinet and the DJP.

Participants in the monthly gathering are expected to discuss joint responses to the political demands presented by the opposition.

The NKDP, meanwhile, plans to complete the job of selecting major officials in preparation for working-level contacts with the Democratic Justice Party. The hardline opposition party may name its floor leader, secretary general and chief policy maker late next week.

The party has delayed the appointment due to conflicts of interest among its factions.

CSO: 4100/256

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

POLITICAL AMNESTY DISCUSSED--Yi Min-u, president of the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday asked Minister of Justice Kim Sok-hwi to recommend to the president the granting of an amnesty for persons who Yi said are currently imprisoned for political reasons. He made the demand when the minister paid a courtesy call at NKDP headquarters. Ye was quoted by party spokesman Pak Shil as having told Kim that "since the National Assembly election is over, the government should take a step to deal with the situation facing the nation." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Marc 85 SK]

CABINET, DJP POLICY MEETING--The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party will hold a joint policy coordination meeting Wednesday evening for the first time since the February 12 general elections, party sources aid yesterday. The meeting will be attended by new members of the cabinet, led by Acting Premier No Sin-yong, and new key post holders of the DJP led by chairman No Tae-u. The leaders of the administration and the party are expected to confer on the latest political situation following the elections and on methods to cope with pending political issues, including the opposition, demanded final lifting of the political ban, party sources said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

LOCAL AUTONOMY PANEL INAUGURATION--A 30-member committee will be inaugurated next week to conduct research on the local autonomy system, which is scheduled to be gradually implemented starting from 1987. The government passed a regulation during a regular cabinet meeting yesterday clearing the way for the inauguration of the committee, which will be placed under the Office of the Prime Minister. An official said the panel will be formed next week. According to the regulation, the committee will be divided into three sub-committees that will make alternative studies of ways to form the local council, local administrative system and ways to finance local governments. The regulations also calls for the Economic Planning Board, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Government Administration to establish working-level study groups. The committee will consist of eight vice minister-level senior government officials and 22 persons from various walks of society. The chairman will be chosen from among committee members who are not government officials. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/256

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY CARRIES EDITORIAL ON DOWNFALL OF KUKJE GROUP

SK230043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Feb 85 p 5

[Editorial: "Downfall of Kukje Group and Credit Control Rationale"]

[Text] A sweeping reform in the system of extending bank loans to businesses will go into effect next month to keep a tight rein on their sometimes chaotic and irregular financial operations. The reform has been long overdue. It is prerequisite to streamlining the management of our industrial and banking interests.

The revised lending regulations announced by the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination this week prohibit debt-ridden businesses from diverting borrowed money to real estate investment or diversifying into unrelated lines of business.

The number of indebted firms subject to the surveillance and control of creditor banks has been reduced from 1,739 belonging to 161 groups to 715 of 68 groups, each owing 100 billion won or more.

The reduction is meant to tighten monitoring of a selected number of larger companies in heavy debt while releasing minor debtors from disturbing credit control of banks to allow them more leeway and initiative.

It is natural and reasonable that under the new regulations such firms would be prevented from acquiring not immediately needed real estate and from multiplying their subsidiaries by misappropriating precious funds loaned by banks. Keeping relatives of company owners from obtaining real estate by proxy is also necessary to forestall undue financial diversion.

Both the moral and social responsibilities of those industrialists massively indebted to banks are grave, for they are among the relatively privileged few who have benefited from the nation's scarce capital resources offered through the good offices of banking institutions.

However, many of our businesses, especially big concerns, have failed to live up to their responsibility and mandate by misusing the credit and mismanaging their establishments, falling into default and bankruptcy to the serious distress of their employees and clientele as well as creditors.

Extremely heavy reliance of local industries on bank loans can be illustrated by their ratio of total liabilities to net worth, which averages 100 percent. It sometimes exceeds the exorbitant level of 1,000 percent.

Moreover, larger business groups have drawn about 60 percent of the total amount of bank credits. Ironically, much of the money was spent in taking over faltering small businesses and entering into minor and specialized lines of industry to edge out weaker competitors.

Such mistaken expansion often fed by land speculation proved inefficient and unproductive over the long haul, creating a situation of die and let die.

The collapse of the Kukje-ICC Group is a most unhappy case in point of what misguided bailout loans to insolvent firms and reckless expansion of a business conglomerate can produce in the end.

The impact of the failure of Kukje will be profound and far-reaching since it used to be one of Korea's leading integrated business concerns in terms of annual turnover with 39,000 workers in its 20 subsidiaries.

The drastic dismantling of the business giant came as a result of a decision by its creditor banks and government authorities to dispose of bungling and insolvent firms so that other viable ones could survive.

It is inevitable to condemn the doomed and save the fittest by encouraging self-help. However, we must warn of the possible dampening effect of tight credit control on general business activity.

CSO: 4100/256

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

OLYMPIC APARTMENTS--Seoul, 23 Feb (YONHAP)--The Seoul city government will construct 3,500 apartments, to be sold to the public after their use by visitors to South Korea during the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, city government officials said Saturday. The officials said that about 49,872 bedrooms will be needed for foreign visitors to the Olympics, and that the lodging supply would fall short without the new apartments. By 1988, the number of bedrooms in tourist hotels will stand at 15,072. Also, there will be some bedrooms built in general hotels and top-quality inns by then, in addition to those now existing in private homes. Meanwhile, construction on apartments for the Olympics with floor spaces of at least 132 square meters will begin early next year near the Seoul Olympic fields, the official said. [Excerpts] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 23 Feb 85 SK]

GOVERNMENT'S ENERGY SAVING PLAN--Seoul, 28 Feb (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to select an additional 160 companies and control their energy usage under the government's five-year energy saving plan in an attempt to expand its energy-saving campaign, the Ministry of Energy and Resources here said Thursday. Under the plan, the companies will save energy worth a total of about 89.3 billion won (about 106.3 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 840 won) at least by the end of 1988, the ministry said. Since last year, a total of 116 companies, each using more than 10,000 tons of oil annually, have been similarly controlled and are expected to save 530 billion won by the time the plan expires in 1988, the ministry said. Meanwhile, the ministry said that those to be selected this year are companies using 5,000 tons to 10,000 tons of oil annually in six industries. The companies include 23 in ceramics, 29 in the metal industry, 26 in the chemical industry, 36 in the textile industry, 22 in the food industry and 24 in the paper manufacturing and lumber industry. To this end, the ministry will enhance its support to the firms in assessing their energy-saving needs as well as in replacing outworn facilities, the ministry added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0614 GMT 28 Feb 85 SK]

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GENETIC ENGINEERING REPORTED

Investment, Research Reviewed

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 15 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] In 1982, Interferon was developed, and in 1984 an antibiotic source called PGA (Penicillin G. Assloze) was also developed.

The above successes are the proof of advanced Korean Genetic technology.

In the near future, a liver inflammation vaccine, an anti-pollution insecticide, a substitute energy source and oversized cattle are expected to be developed or perfected in Korea.

Genetic engineering is a promising prospect in the 21st century.

Pharmacology has progressed to the point of providing us with remedies such as the possibility of retarding the aging process and providing long life.

Last year, [Nils Yerene] in Denmark, who won a Nobel prize in medicine, invented remedies from colds to cancer utilizing genetic engineering.

On top of that invention of Interferon immunity antibiotics and diagnostic reagent contributed to the suppression of cancer, and liver inflammation vaccine contributed to the prevention of liver inflammation.

Eli Lilly in America cultivates insulin, and Hoffman, Sheiring and Dupont focuses on the cultivation of Interferon. In Japan, Green cross, Chu-u Chemistry firm, Samjunsukwha, and Muchun medical firm invented and are commercializing Interferon and liver inflammation vaccine.

In Europe Medical and Chemical firms such as BASF (West Germany), Transisin (France), ICA (England), etc. are competing in medical technology development. Accordingly, Korea is showing tremendous advancement in the development of medicines.

The first Sugar Manufacturing Company invented Interferon in 1982 and recently became successful in manufacturing Interferon ointment and planned on distributing it starting in April. Pacific Chemistry invented, in cooperation with Seoul University, PGA and began production since the end of last year.

Liver inflammation vaccine was developed by Green cross of the first Sugar Manufacturing Company by genetic studies and will soon be introduced to the market and Interferon injections will follow.

Various diagnostic reagent and skin growth hormone research are in full force and are expected to produce various medications before 1990.

The ultimate attraction to genetic engineering is the utilization in the food energy field. Various companies are enthusiastically focusing their genetic studies on this area.

Professor Timothy Hall and associates in Wisconsin University in the United States invented sunflower beans and Kansas University of USA and Frank Research Institution in West Germany invented Pomato, combination of the potato and tomato.

Genetic engineering is making the above developments possible.

In Korea, Samyang farm and Nong-gin-tang were successful in delivering twin calves; and the First Sugar Manufacturing Company and Lucky Company are making progress in technical development in the creation of a super cow. Not only the Research Institutions but also Business organizations are contributing to a cattle growth hormone; therefore, a turnaround in food expansion technology is expected.

KAIST (Science Technology Institute) is concentrating on the bioenergy technology development and anti-pollution insecticide, microorganism fertilizer, and sewage treatment technology; therefore, significant progress within this century is expected.

As illustrated above, Korea initiated the important advances not far behind advanced countries.

However, many problems still remain--lack of manpower, insufficient research facilities, and a lack of technical foundation.

In order to carry on the task effectively, it is critical for the specialists in each field, such as biology, microbiology, chemistry, and animal husbandry, cooperate with each other to achieve the goal of the task.

However our country is not only lacking the manpower but also suffering from inefficient production/study/research combined power structure.

We must solve these problems immediately.

Our country is also lacking research facilities and are having to rely on those abroad for the importation of laboratory animals.

Our main task is the expansion of manpower and a basis of research development.

Besides there are many tasks requiring improvement in the procedures for obtaining a permit from research to merchandising.

In conclusion, the road to genetic studies require the establishment of basic technology, expansion of manpower, establishment of combined research efforts, expansion of research facilities, and an increase in investment.

#### Research Center Established

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Jan 85 p 6

[Text] Genetic Engineering Research Center which will be the center of genetic research in Korea will open its doors on January 30th.

On the 14th, according to KAIST (Korean Science Technology Center), in order to conduct structured research, existing biology department genetic study center and existing research laboratories were renovated and made into an independent genetic engineering research center, and the opening ceremony is held on the 30th.

The new research center consists of the Chief, Consultation committee, Research discussion committee, Application development research department, Purpose foundation research department, Special business department, and Business support department, and has 100 researchers. By next year it will recruit abroad 15 to 20 superior scientists who are under the aegis of the Korean Science Foundation and by the 1988, the number of researchers will expand to three hundred.

The Purpose foundation research department which consists of six research laboratories including Molecule research laboratory, is in charge of basic technical development of Genetics such as Genetic self compounding technology, Cell nurture, Blend technology. The Application research department which consist of six research laboratories including Fermentation process laboratory, with the Basic technology developed by the Purpose research department, are in charge of development of insecticide/medicine such as vaccines, hormones, single cell antibiotics, and anti-pollution insecticide.

The Special business department consist of a Heredity bank, a Pilot laboratory, and a Material development room, and Animal testing laboratory. It is in charge of the collection of microorganism, storage, the production and supply of enzymes, host parasites, nuclear products, and clinical testing using animals.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR WORLDWIDE MARKET PROSPECTS ANALYZED

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Kim Hong-ki]

[Text] What will the world business map look like after 1985?

Most industrial analysts and business specialists are predicting that the advanced technology industries, and in particular the electronic industry, will vanquish the smokestack industries of the past and will come to occupy a sovereign position among all industries.

The direct impulse for the emergence of the electronics industry as the favored child of modern advanced technological society began in the semiconductor industry, which makes up the core of the electronics industry.

The semiconductor industry, through its role as a leader in the trend to miniaturization of all kinds of industrial machinery, in functional improvement, and in automation, finds applications not only in the electronics industry, but in virtually all industries, from the space and aeronautics industries, to the automobile industry.

Industrial analysts foresee that in the future those enterprises that control the semiconductor industry will become leaders of the world economy, just as in the 1960's and 1970's the enterprises controlling steel and oil held sway over the world economy.

Various advanced countries, aware of the importance of semiconductors, are devoting efforts at the national level for the growth and technical development of the semiconductor industry. In particular, fierce competition for technological development of semiconductors between the advanced semiconductor-producing countries of Japan and the United States has now gone past the stage of economic competition and is actually igniting into political conflict.

Since the beginning of the semiconductor age with the invention of the transistor by Bell Laboratories (a subsidiary of AT&T) in 1948, semiconductor technology has progressed from the era of individual microchips of the 1950's to the age of integrated circuits (IC) in the 1960's.

Technology for integrated circuit devices, based in particular on advances in precision assembly technology that doubled the level of semiconductor integration on an average of once a year, has progressed from small-scale integrated (SSI) circuits (from 2 to 100 chips) to medium-scale integrated (MSI) circuits (from 100 to 1,000 chips) and through large-scale integrated (LSI) circuits (more than 1,000 chips), to the area of very large-scale integrated (VLSI) circuits (integration of more than 100,000 chips) in the 1980's.

Among semiconductor products in the information processing field as of 1984, the memory chip component of the 16-bit microprocessor was generally the 64K dynamic random access memory [64K DRAM]. However, it is believed that Japanese semiconductor manufacturers will rapidly increase mass production of 256K DRAM units this year, and the prospects are that the 256K DRAM will replace the 64K DRAM as the chief product in the memory element field by the second half of this year or by early next year at the latest.

Manufacturers of a mega-DRAM with four times the capacity of the 256K DRAM, including IBM and AT&T in the United States, and NEC, Fujitsu, Hitachi and NTT in Japan, have plans to exhibit trial products by later this year and to go over to a true mass production stage in 1987.

U.S. firms such as National Semiconductor and Motorola have successfully developed a 32-bit microprocessor having twice the information processing capability of the 16-bit microprocessor and are making preparations to expedite mass production sooner or later. In Japan, NEC plans to develop a trial 32-bit microprocessor sometime next spring.

In the microprocessor field at present, the United States is ahead of Japan, but it is known that in the field of ROM (read-only-memory) and RAM memories, Japan is putting pressure on the United States. Japanese production of 64K DRAM and 256K DRAM units in 1985 is expected to reach 50 percent and 70 percent, respectively, and total world production.

Meanwhile, U.S. and Japanese semiconductor manufacturers are pressing forward to increase semiconductor operational speed and to reduce the minimum electric current used by semiconductors. To overcome the present limits of semiconductor precision manufacture, they are working hard to develop new materials and manufacturing technology. Most recently, Intel of the United States has developed a high-change (HC) metal-oxide-semiconductor (MOS), which operates at high speed yet consumes little current. This has astonished the Japanese semiconductor industry.

To meet this, NTT last August successfully developed a gallium-arsenide semiconductor, which is faster and uses less current than the hitherto dominant semiconductor material, silicon, thus catching U.S. semiconductor manufacturers by surprise.

Also, U.S. and Japanese manufacturers are pressing on with efforts to enlarge wafer size to improve semiconductor operating capacity and production efficiency. They expect to universalize [pop'yonhwa] a 5-inch wafer this year.

Compared with that in the United States and Japan, the European semiconductor industry is relatively far behind in plant investment, growth in sales, and development of technology.

Some European manufacturers, such as Inmos of the United Kingdom, Phillips of the Netherlands, and Siemens of West Germany, have rushed into mass production of the 64K DRAM. Inmos and Siemens have plans to make delivery of trial 256K DRAM units early this year. Phillips and Siemens drew attention late in 1984, when they announced plans for joint development and investment in 256K DRAMs.

Semiconductor manufacturers in Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are taking their first halting steps toward import of U.S. and Japanese semiconductor technology. Of these, however, those in Singapore and Hong Kong remain at the stage of simple assembly production for foreign semiconductor manufacturers and are unable to attain the stage of independent semiconductor technology development.

Our country, too, until a few years ago, was unable to escape the simple assembly production stage. Now, however, thanks to a vigorous expansion of investment in equipment, the portion of all work taken up by wafer manufacturing is gradually on the increase.

The semiconductor watch industry, which even up to 1982 was unable to escape the recessionary cycle, took advantage of a worldwide recovery trend and even began to encounter a shortage of supply as demand began quickly to increase in 1983.

The various [semiconductor producing] countries have greatly increased their investment in equipment, vying in the construction of new semiconductor manufacturing plants in response to this demand explosion.

In the United States, the scale of investment in semiconductor equipment in 1984 was \$3.44 billion, about a 108 percent increase over \$1.65 billion in 1983. In Japan the amount increased last year to \$3.48 billion, 93 percent more than \$1.8 billion in 1983. Europe and other areas recorded investment of \$1.6 billion last year, increasing 100 percent over \$800 million the year before.

Industry analysts predict this year's semiconductor industry growth rate and increased demand will reach 20 percent and 16 percent levels, respectively, and also foresee a continuation this year of the increase in semiconductor equipment investment.

This year's aggregate demand for semiconductors is anticipated to increase to \$30.879 billion, 15.8 percent over \$26.675 billion in 1984. Considered by country, demand is expected to increase 15.2 percent over last year, to \$13.653 billion, in the United States; to increase 17.3 percent over 1984, to \$9.974 billion in Japan; and to increase by 13.3 percent (to \$5.259 billion) in Europe and by 18.5 percent (to \$1.993 billion) in other areas.

In terms of products, it is anticipated that demand for 64K DRAMs will increase this year by 61 percent, to 1.43 billion units, over 890 million units in 1984, and that demand for 256K DRAMs will rapidly increase this year to 350 million units, 549 percent over last year's 47 million units.

Semiconductor demand in Korea and the three Southeast Asian countries during this year is anticipated to be: for Korea, \$401 million, up from \$290 million in 1984; for Taiwan, \$431 million, up from \$355 million last year; for Hong Kong, \$535 million, up from \$440 million; and for Singapore, \$330 million, up from \$250 million. In terms of the rate of increase, Korea (at 38.3 percent) is well ahead of Singapore (32 percent), Taiwan (21.5 percent) and Hong Kong (21.5 percent). However, because of a judgment that world economic conditions this year will drop in comparison with 1984, some industry analysts see a sharp retreat compared with last year in the semiconductor industry, which is sensitive to economic conditions.

However, electronics and other semiconductor-related industries are on the road to expansion as a means for the growth of the information industries in many countries of the world. Moreover, production of office and factory automation equipment is steadily increasing, with the trend toward factory and office automation. Such use of semiconductors becomes more diversified as time goes by, so this year, an optimistic outlook for conditions in the business predominates.

Major world semiconductor manufacturers also take an optimistic position on conditions in the semiconductor business, convinced that the semiconductor market will experience supply shortages or a balance of supply and demand during 1985.

In our country's semiconductor industry, which had remained at the stage of partial assembly of integrated circuits and LSI circuits until the early 1980's, there recently has been a movement strongly under way to firm up capital-intensive semiconductor manufacturing processes--such as semiconductor design, mask fabrication, and wafer manufacture--as strong government assistance measures combine with industry desire to invest on a massive scale.

Our country's semiconductor technology remains immature in comparison with that of advanced countries in such areas as design technology, wafer manufacture technology, and inspection technology. However, our assembly technology has attained the level of advanced countries.

Especially in the memory field, which leads the present world semiconductor market, Korea developed the 64K DRAM in November 1983 and moved into mass production in May 1984. By following this with successful development of the 256K DRAM last October, Korea has, in less than two years, made another great leap of development that narrows the technology gap with the advanced countries.

The scale of our country's semiconductor production is predicted to reach \$1.67 billion this year, a 47.4 percent increase over \$1.133 billion in 1984. Of this, the assembly production portion is anticipated to be \$1.3 billion, a

27.5 percent increase over \$1.02 billion last year, and the wafer manufacturing portion is expected to be \$370 million, a 227.4 percent increase over \$113 million in 1984.

The scale of investment in 1985 is predicted to be \$390 million, a decline of 9.9 percent from \$433 million in 1984.

Demand for our country's semiconductors seems likely to record average annual increases of 9 percent from 1983 to 1986, and in 1986 should reach 2.695 billion units. Of these, integrated circuits are anticipated to show yearly increases of 15.3 percent and individual microchips to increase 7 percent per year, reaching 734 million units and 1.961 billion units respectively.

At present, numerous semiconductor companies are continuing with enormous investment, and semiconductor-related industries as well are exhibiting a rapid growth trend, so the future of our country's semiconductor industry is fairly bright.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SAMSUNG READY FOR 256K DRAM MASS-PRODUCTION

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 8 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Kim Song-ki: "256K DRAM Sales Sample Manufactured"]

[Text] On the 7th of this month, Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co began delivery of sales samples of 256K DRAM [dynamic random access memory] semiconductors that they had successfully developed last October. Samsung Semiconductor, having secured stable quality standards during the period from October to the present, distributed the sample products for the first time to 76 companies, beginning with major world computer companies such as IBM and Hewlett-Packard and including companies in Europe, Southeast Asia and Korea.

Samsung intends to go into large-scale production in earnest in May if these business enterprises find the quality of the samples acceptable. The company plans to export \$300 million in semiconductor products, including the 64K DRAM, during the current year.

Last August Samsung invested 150 billion won and began construction of a factory for the exclusive production of the 256K DRAM. The factory is built on a scale sufficient for the manufacture of 60 million units per year and is planned for completion in May of this year.

With Samsung's trial production of the 256K DRAM, the most advanced product of the semiconductor industry, the semiconductor technology gap between our country and advanced countries has been narrowed by as much as 1 year.

Samsung completed development of the 64K DRAM at the end of 1983 and, only a year later, in October of 1984, succeeded in developing the 256K DRAM and has begun preparatory work for mass production.

At present, three countries--the United States, Japan, and West Germany--have developed the 256K DRAM, but only the United States and Japan produce them in quantity.

Accordingly, with the present trial production by Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co, Korea follows the United States and Japan as the third mass producer of this most advanced semiconductor in the world and has become able to compete with advanced countries in the world market. The 256K DRAM is

known as an ultra-precision semiconductor which the advanced semiconductor producing nations, the United States and Japan, began producing during the second half of last year. It is a very large scale integrated circuit, capable of integrating some 500,000 memory elements--four times as many as the 64K DRAM--on a 52mm silicon wafer twice the size of that used for the 64K DRAM.

A single 256K DRAM has a memory capable of condensing and remembering the numerous road or communications networks of the city of Pusan.

Although Japan developed this semiconductor in 1982, it took 2 years to acquire a system for mass production. By contrast, even though Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co copied a model already developed in an advanced country, it is significant that the time necessary for developing a mass production system was shortened by 6 months. For our country, which is behind in technological capability, it was necessary to narrow the gap by reducing the time taken in building the factory to catch up with the technology of the advanced countries.

Initially, it was planned that the 256K DRAM mass production plant on which construction began last October would be completed this coming November, but construction time was advanced by 6 months by working through the nights. It has been learned that in 1983, when it became known in the Japanese semiconductor industry that Samsung had begun work on the 64K DRAM, Japanese semiconductor experts underestimated Korea's technological level, and said that the 64K DRAM would take until 1986 or so to develop, given Korea's technological level.

Most recently, Samsung enjoys the world spotlight, so that it is being said that Japanese industry is cautiously eyeing it as a major competitor. By the same token, however, there is considerable likelihood that the company will encounter restrictions in the future as it attempts to secure markets.

Japan's semiconductor industry, which took 10 years of development from the 16K to the 256K level, is in a state of commotion as the technological level of the Korean semiconductor industry increased so rapidly in just 3 years.

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co, although successful last October in development of the 256K DRAM, made no announcement for 2 months as a kind of concealment strategy, in order not to alert competitor countries such as Japan and the United States.

It is highly significant that only the design plans for the 256K DRAM just developed by Samsung were brought in from the Micron Technology Co of the United States and that the company developed this completely on its own, with no advanced technical assistance at any of 340 separate production stages. Semiconductor development technology is normally 30 percent design and 70 percent production.

The Micron Technology Co, the U.S. company providing technological cooperation, turned over only the design plans and provided no assistance with the various phases of production. In the judgment of the industry, development of the 256K

DRAM by Samsung was made possible by experience in semiconductor assembly technology accumulated over the past 10 years, as well as the timely and appropriate use of overseas Korean scientists. Samsung produced integrated circuits for use in electronic watches and color television sets following construction of the first wafer manufacturing factory in Korea in 1974. Wafers are a basic component of semiconductors. Samsung researchers say that integrated circuits for electronic watches in particular are simple, but that due to their small size they played a decisive part in familiarization with the technology used in semiconductor production phases. Company director Yi U Yun-u (39), the one who led the development of the 256K DRAM semiconductor, is a technician who learned semiconductor manufacturing technology at this integrated circuit semiconductor plant. A graduate of the electronics department of the College of Engineering of Seoul National University, Yi has not studied abroad and does not have a Ph.D. Yi affirms that what made these results possible was the combining of overseas [Korean] technical specialists, who studied high level technology in the United States and elsewhere, with technical specialists in Korea who had expertise in semiconductor technology, thus matching theory with practical technique.

Dr Yi Sang-chun (46) is one of nine specialists recruited overseas. These are all Ph.Ds, recognized for their outstanding expertise at top U.S. firms like Intel and Zilog. Annual salary payments averaging \$200,000 per person were necessary to recruit these [experts]. Dr Yi is currently the Samsung on-site corporate president at the Samsung Tri-Star Co in the U.S. silicon valley in Santa Clara. He heads a research group of some 110 members and concentrates solely on development of semiconductors.

The 256K DRAM was completely developed by a 15 member development team working around Director Yi. Beginning last May, the 256K DRAM development team buried itself in 8 months of research without even a day of rest. Living separately from their families, they had to share dormitory life in the Kihung factory dormitory. It is said that when they finally succeeded in developing the 256K DRAM last October and made their report to company President Yi Pyong-ch'ol, he quickly rushed to the Kihung plant and, with deep emotion, embraced the research team.

The value added in manufacture of semiconductors is absolutely more than any other product. A ton of steel at \$250 becomes some \$200 million in semiconductors, compared with \$25,000 in color television sets. The question remaining for the future is the extent to which the numbers of semiconductors can be increased and cheaply mass produced.

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S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

ROK, SRI LANKA AGRICULTURE TIES—Seoul, 27 Feb (YONHAP)—Hwang In-song, South Korea's minister of agriculture and fisheries, met with Jayewickerene, Sri Lanka's minister of public administration and plantation industry, Tuesday to discuss agricultural cooperation between the two countries, a ministry official here said. The Sri Lankan minister called for the transfer of sericulture technology to his country and for the training of personnel in advanced sericultural methods. Jayewickerene arrived in Seoul Monday at Hwang's invitation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0031 GMT 27 Feb 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/256

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR TO KOREA--Seoul, 22 Feb (YONHAP)--The Austrian Government has appointed Peter Moser as the first resident ambassador to South Korea, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. In the past, Austrian ambassadors stationed in Tokyo served concurrently in Korea and Japan. Moser, 44, a career diplomat, has worked at the Austrian embassies in India and Bulgaria. Since 1979, he has served as consul-general in Los Angeles. Austria, which has a commercial attache in Seoul, plans to open an embassy here soon, a ministry official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1146 GMT 22 Feb 85 SK]

GAMBIAN AMBASSADOR TO KOREA--Seoul, 25 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--The Gambian Government has appointed its U.S. ambassador, Lamin Abdou Mbye, to become its ambassador to South Korea as well, the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs said here Monday. Mbye, 50, also serves concurrently as ambassador to Canada, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela and the United Nations. He has resided and will continue to reside in Washington. Before serving as an envoy, Mbye had worked for the government as permanent secretary of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Korean ministry said. Mbye will be his nation's first ambassador here. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 25 Feb 85 SK]

DUTCH PRIME MINISTER--Seoul, 26 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and his wife will make a five-day official visit to South Korea beginning April 12, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced here Tuesday. While here, Lubbers will hold summit talks with Korean President Chon Tu-hwan to discuss major topics of mutual concern, including ways to strengthen the existing friendly ties between the two countries, the ministry said. The Dutch leader is also scheduled to meet with his Korean counterpart, No Sin-yong, during the visit. The Lubbers will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans Van den Broek and his wife. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 26 Feb 85 SK]

INDIAN AMBASSADOR'S MEETING--Seoul, 25 Feb (YONHAP)--India's ambassador to South Korea, Arundhati Ghose, exchanged views Monday with Korean business leaders on measures for the promotion of economic cooperation and trade between the two nations, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry said here. On the Korean side, president of the Daewoo Corp Yi Kyong-hun and four chamber officials were present at the informal meeting organized by the chamber. The chamber has been inviting foreign diplomats to such gatherings about once a year to exchange views on mutual cooperation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0543 GMT 25 Feb 85 SK]

ROK-SAUDI ARABIAN SPORTS TIES--South Korea and Saudi Arabia have agreed in principle to conclude a sports exchange agreement, visiting Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho said here Sunday. Yi said in a telephone interview with YONHAP that he and his Saudi counterpart, Faisal ibn Fahd, reached that agreement during their meeting in Riyadh Sunday. Yi said that two working-level officials from each country will meet in Saudi Arabia in March to begin a series of meetings to draft the agreement. The Saudi general youth welfare minister will visit Seoul later in the year to put his signature on the agreement. Yi said that he expressed his appreciation to Fahd for Saudi support of Seoul's hosting of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics and explained Seoul's preparations for the two events. Fahd responded that he was grateful for contribution made by Korean firms in the construction of sports facilities in Saudi Arabia, according to Yi. Yi said that the two nations also agreed to continue the exchange of visits by youths this year. Now on an eight-nation Middle East tour, Yi is scheduled to leave for Jordan Tuesday after a stopover in Jiddah. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 25 Feb 85 SK]

SPORTS MINISTER BRIEFS SAUDI KING--Manama, 26 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho paid a courtesy call on Saudi Arabian King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Monday afternoon at his palace in Riyadh to exchange views on matters of mutual concerns. Yi explained to Fahd the situation around the Korean peninsula and preparations for the 1986 Asian Games, to be held in Seoul, Yi later told YONHAP NEWS AGENCY. Fahd briefed Yi about the situation in the Middle East and expressed the desire for strong cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Korea in the future, Yi said. The crown prince and Prince Faysal ibn Fahd, who serves as president of youth and sports welfare in Saudi Arabia, also attended the meeting. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 26 Feb 85 SK]

SPORTS MINISTER VISITS JORDAN--Amman, 26 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho flew into Amman, Jordan, Tuesday on the second leg of his one-month Middle East tour aimed at strengthening the nation's sports diplomacy with the Middle East. Upon his arrival, Yi was greeted by his Jordanian counterpart, Al-'Khasawne. Late on Tuesday, Yi opened a publicity photo exhibition for the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics at the royal cultural center here. Jordanian government officials, journalists and diplomats attended. The exhibition features works introducing Seoul's Olympic facilities as well as Korea's folklore and industry. On Monday, Yi met with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at the latter's palace in Riyadh to exchange views on mutual concerns. Yi explained the situation on the Korean peninsula as well as Seoul's preparations for its hosting of the 1986 Asiad and the 1988 Summer Olympics. For his part, Fahd expressed a desire to see his nation and Korea cooperate more closely in sports and in other fields. Also, he explained the political situation of the Middle East to Yi. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 27 Feb 85 SK]

VOLLEYBALL COMPETITION IN JAPAN--Seoul, 28 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's women's national volleyball team will visit Japan in early April to compete in an eight-nation goodwill tournament, the Korea Amateur Volleyball Association (KAVA) said here Thursday. The Korean team, comprising 12 players and five officials, will participate in the first Japan cup volleyball women's tournament, slated for April 3-12, a KAVA spokesman said. In addition to Korea and host Japan, China, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, West Germany, Mexico and Brazil were invited to take part in the round-robin event, to be held in Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima and Fukuoka, the spokesman said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0316 GMT 28 Feb 85 SK]

SRI LANKA TO OPEN EMBASSY--Taegu, Korea, 1 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--Sri Lanka will open its embassy in South Korea this year, visiting Sri Lankan Minister of Public Administration and Plantation Industry Jayewickreme said in this southern provincial city of Taegu Thursday. In a meeting with Taegu's Kyongpuk National University President So Won-sok, the Sri Lankan minister said that his country will establish its mission in the capital city of Seoul no later than May. Sri Lanka has maintained diplomatic relations with Korea since November of 1977 and has directed its ambassador to Japan to serve concurrently as ambassador to Korea. Jayewickreme arrived in Seoul Monday at the invitation of Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry Kwang In-song. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 1 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/256

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION--South Korea's state-run Korea Petroleum Development Corporation (KPDC) will drill 14 test wells for oil along the nation's continental shelf by 1994, corporation officials said here Tuesday. In its report to Energy and Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu of its 1985 plan, the corporation said it will invite foreign oil companies to drill two wells on a 50-50 basis in the second mining block and four wells each in the fourth, fifth and sixth blocks by 1994, after conducting seismic surveys over the areas, the officials said. The drilling will start this year. Korea's continental shelf was divided into seven offshore blocks to facilitate the effective tapping of oil along the shelf, initiated in the early 1970s. Meanwhile the corporation will dedicate the world largest underground crude oil reservoir, an artificial cave, in December, the officials said. The 45-kilometer-long cave on the southern coast will be capable of holding up to 27 million barrels of oil. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0841 GMT 24 Feb 85 SK]

BOOSTING HI-TECH TARIFF COUNTERMEASURES--Seoul, 1 Mar (YONHAP)--The (South) Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) asked Korean electronics manufacturers Friday to counter moves by the European Economic Community (EEC) toward the boosting of tariff rates on high-tech products. In response to a request by the European Association of Consumer Electronic Manufacturers (EACEM), the EEC is considering the possibility of raising tariffs on electronic goods to protect and enhance high-tech industries within the bloc. Hi-fi products and video tape recorders have been targeted, a KOTRA official said. The final position of the EEC on the matter is expected to be announced before the end of this year, or possibly as early as May, the official said. The EACEM requested the EEC to raise the customs duties on hi-fi goods, such as amplifiers, cassette players, record players and speaker systems, by 14 percent. If the increase is approved by the EEC, it will deal a heavy blow to Korean exports of those products to European countries, the official said. Therefore, Korean firms must take appropriate countermeasures, he added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0910 GMT 1 Mar 85 SK]

TRADE MISSION TO HAITI--A 28-member trade mission made up of government officials and business people left for Haiti yesterday on the first leg of its visit to six Caribbean countries aimed at seeking investment markets there. Ministry ambassador at large, Pak Sang-yong heads the mission which will also tour Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras and Belize for about 20 days.

Other trade missions have visited the Caribbean countries in a private capacity in the past, but this is the first government-backed group seeking joint ventures with the beneficiaries of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), according to Foreign Ministry officials. A dozen domestic industrial firms will participate in investment feasibility tours, meeting external affairs and trade ministers of each country. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 23 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

COAL DEPOSIT--Seoul, 25 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--A South Korean exploration team has struck coal, discovering a deposit, estimated at more than three million tons in an area along the Bering River in southern Alaska, Korean Energy and Resources Ministry officials said Monday. Quoting a report submitted by the Korean Mining Promotion Corp (KMPC), the officials said that a consortium of four Korean corporations, including Hyundai and Samsung, engaged in the exploration project last year, uncovering coal seams ranging from 0.9 meters to 4.8 meters in width. The Alaska coal contains about 7,000 kilocalories per kilogram. In addition, a KMPC exploration team located coal deposits of 35 million tons last year in Pasir, Indonesia. The Pasir mine, which is 2.9 meters at 20.2 meters wide, contains 6,600 kilocalorie coal, the officials said. The state-run corporation also confirmed the discovery last year of a uranium mine, with an estimated deposit of 378,000 tons, in Canada and tin deposits of 34,000 tons in Thailand, the officials said. The KMPC plans to take part in 10 overseas exploration projects this year, the officials added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0001 GMT 25 Feb 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL'S SOCIALIST LEGAL LIFE THESIS STRESSED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 15 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Prevail More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Law-abiding Ethos in the Whole Society"]

[Text] Holding aloft the decisions of the Tenth Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee, is an intense atmosphere generating a new upsurge in socialist construction, today we welcome the second anniversary of the dear comrade Kim Chong-il's historic thesis, "On Strengthening Socialist Legal Life."

In that thesis, the dear comrade Kim Chong-il broke new ground in the construction of the working class's state and in the development of revolutionary legal theory by systematizing and synthesizing as an integrated whole our party's original ideology and theory on socialist legal life.

In that thesis, the revolutionary content and essential elements of socialist legal life in the area of the new life of the masses of working people, who for the first time in history are enjoying sovereignty over the nation, are scientifically elucidated, and the necessity of strengthening that life becomes totally clear, as do some concrete tasks for strengthening it.

Truly, the dear comrade Kim Chong-il's thesis, "On Strengthening Socialist Legal Life," is a historic thesis, clarifying anew the principles for the establishment of a state and the laws of the working class and bringing about still more development and enrichment of the revolutionary theory of Chuche.

This thesis displays enormous vitality in our people's life and revolutionary struggle.

By strengthening in all branches and all units indoctrination in complying with the law and by enhancing supervisory and directive functions of the people's governmental organs in the enforcement of the law, all work of the state and public activities of workers were better organized, and the revolutionary system and order of society were more thoroughly firmly established.

Particularly in establishing a revolutionary law-abiding ethos and by vigorously expanding model creative work, among functionaries and workers, a spirit of working and living according to the demands of the state's legal

provisions and regulations has come to govern all society and, by strengthening socialist law's regulatory and directive roles and their instructive and their organizing and mobilizing effects, our national social system has been further consolidated and developed, and the great cause of socialism and communism is vigorously accelerating.

All this together is a vigorous demonstration and a proud fruition of our party's great leadership in setting forth original ideology, theory and guidelines for socialist legal life and in sagaciously leading the struggle to realize that life.

Today we are faced with a duty that requires us to uphold the militant tasks set forth in the dear comrade Kim Chong-il's historic thesis, "On Strengthening Socialist Legal Life," and to more thoroughly establish a revolutionary law-abiding spirit throughout society in order to meet the new requirements of our revolutionary development.

Establishing a revolutionary law-abiding spirit throughout society is a basic requirement for strengthening socialist legal life.

The more socialist and communist construction proceeds, the higher these requirements are.

People's committees at all levels must bring about a new turnaround in the socialist legal life of functionaries and workers by pushing forward more vigorously with the work of establishing a revolutionary law-abiding spirit.

What is important here is strengthening ideological struggle, legal control, and indoctrination in being law-abiding.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Grasping together firmly ideological indoctrination, ideological struggle and legal control is a policy which our party has consistently maintained in establishing a law-abiding spirit." (Book "On Strengthening Socialist Legal Life," pp 15-16)

People's committees at every level must thoroughly establish a revolutionary law-abiding spirit throughout society by thoroughly carrying through our party's consistent demands for firmly grasping together ideological indoctrination, ideological struggle and legal control and marching forth.

More than anything else, it is important to intensify indoctrination in being law-abiding among functionaries and workers.

Indoctrination in being law-abiding is ideological indoctrination work aimed at enhancing law-abiding consciousness among functionaries and workers. In other words, it is work aimed at having all members of society show respect for socialist laws and keep those laws strictly and consciously.

In law-compliance indoctrination, it is important to establish viewpoints and attitudes toward socialist laws right away.

This is the first process in law-compliance indoctrination.

Only if viewpoints and attitudes toward socialist laws are correctly established among workers can they be made to participate consciously in legal life in a manner befitting a master and to treat socialist laws with respect, and only then can they be made to march forth actively into the struggle against occurrences of violations of the law.

Therefore, people's committees at all levels must turn their attention first to engendering among workers a correct understanding of the essence and the superiority of socialist laws and the significance of their enforcement so that they will have the right viewpoints and attitudes toward the laws.

In the same way, people's committees at all levels must let functionaries and workers clearly know the nation's laws and regulations.

If they do not know the laws and regulations, then they can neither keep them nor correctly enforce them.

People's committees at all levels must, by intensifying among all functionaries and workers the study of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song's classical masterpieces and legal theses, including our nation's socialist constitution, have the functionaries and workers deeply internalize our party's Chuche laws, ideology and theory and have them think and act as those laws, ideology and theory require.

Furthermore, it is imperative to regularize study of laws which all citizens must know, including socialist labor laws and labor rules and regulations, and [study] of laws and regulations relevant to each person's own branch and unit.

Next in importance in law-compliance indoctrination is having functionaries and workers recognize well occurrences of illegality and their poisonous nature.

People's committees at all levels must have all sincerely abide by the laws and refrain from violating them by having them correctly recognize that all illegal acts, whether big or small, are crimes against the state and the people and are poisonous to revolution and construction.

Carrying out law-compliance indoctrination in a variety of forms and ways is one important requirement for enhancing the effectiveness of legal indoctrination.

Success can be achieved only if law-compliance indoctrination is tailored to the individual characteristics and levels of preparation of its targets, in as much as indoctrination work takes as its targets people in different environments and conditions with different levels of preparation.

People's committees at every level must both carry out the work of inculcating the original texts of the laws with a variety of methods and must also act so as to do solidly the work of propagandizing commentaries on those laws, linking them with concrete cases.

Singling out positive examples and introducing and propagandizing them widely is a powerful method of law-compliance indoctrination.

This method is an original method, realizing in socialist legal life our party's traditional positive reform indoctrination method.

People's committees at every level must vigorously go forth and lead the work of promptly finding model cases originating among the masses, evaluating them correctly, introducing and propagandizing them widely, and having functionaries and workers emulate them.

One important task confronting people's committees in strengthening law-compliance indoctrination is to operate the law-compliance indoctrination system established by the party correctly and, in particular, to enhance the role of legal commentators.

Just as is the case of other ideological indoctrination work, law-compliance indoctrination as well can only be carried out successfully through a uniform indoctrination system.

In establishing a revolutionary law-abiding spirit, our party, granting great import to law-compliance indoctrination, has designed an original system of law-compliance indoctrination.

The system of law-compliance indoctrination which our party has established is being vigorously applied under the unified guidance of people's committees at every level through the positive activity of legal commentators.

People's committees at every level must establish the aims of the law-compliance indoctrination precisely in accordance with the party's policy requirements and must intensify the work of law-compliance indoctrination among functionaries and workers so as to guarantee firmly through laws the thorough implementation of the party's policies.

People's committees at every level, in placing priority on the extraction industry and railroad transport and in opening a breakthrough for a new leap forward in bringing about a turnaround in the metallurgical industry with a struggle of the entire party, the entire nation and the entire people, must act so that law-compliance indoctrination is conducted vigorously and is implanted well.

In applying the system of law-compliance indoctrination correctly, it is particularly important to enhance the role of legal commentators.

Legal commentators are the active defenders and propagandists of our republic and are directly responsible for law-compliance indoctrination.

In people's committees at all levels, all sorts of active assistance must be given so that work with legal commentators is tightened and their role is enhanced.

In order to establish a revolutionary law-abiding spirit throughout society, priority must be given to law-compliance indoctrination, and the ideological struggle must be intensified.

In a socialist society, in as much as occurrences of violations of the law have their roots in the remnants of obsolete ideas, if you are to establish a revolutionary law-abiding spirit, along with the indoctrination work of implanting a law-abiding consciousness in functionaries and workers, you must also intensify the ideological struggle to uproot those remnants of outmoded ideas that remain in their heads.

In all fields and all units we must not ignore even small cases of violations of the law but must, by actively conducting an ideological struggle against that, establish thoroughly among the people a spirit of respecting the law and of consciously following the legal order.

In order to establish a revolutionary law-abiding spirit throughout society, control by law must be strengthened, along with actively conducting ideological indoctrination and ideological struggles.

Control by law is a powerful means of having all members of society follow the legal order, providing a strong incentive to the people not to violate the legal order of the state, and it is one inherent capability of the state.

People's committees at all levels must inspect and oversee well law enforcement by the administrative organs in their districts and must see to it that control by law of occurrences of violations of the law is done properly.

People's committees at every level must fill all society to further overflowing with the spirit of working and living in step with the demands of law and of treating law with respect by strengthening control by law, so that functionaries and workers loftily display a spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in the enforcement of the great leader Kim Il-song's instructions and the party's directives and so that there will be no occurrences of functionaries of state economic organs behaving bureaucratically and infringing on the interests of the people.

The struggle to establish thoroughly a revolutionary law-abiding spirit throughout society is one link in the struggle to more vigorously accelerate our revolution, which is entering into a new stage of development and is a sacred struggle to solidify more firmly our state's socialist system and go on to complete the great cause of the chuche revolution.

Let us all loftily uphold the dear comrade Kim Chong-il's historic thesis, "On Strengthening Socialist Legal Life," and go forward accelerating vigorously the carrying out of the great cause of socialism and communism by bringing about a new turnaround in the struggle to establish throughout society a revolutionary law-abiding spirit.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON POLITICAL WORK

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Enhance Political Working Knowledge of the Functionaries In Order To Meet the Requirements of Contemporary Development"]

[Text] The ceaseless deepening development of our revolution requires the further enhancement of the political working knowledge of functionaries and workers.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"We must thoroughly establish an ethos of revolutionary learning in the entire party and must decisively enhance the political working knowledge of cadres." (Book "Let Us Hold Aloft the Revolutionary Slogan of Self-reliance and Arouse All the People to Expedite and Execute the Second 7-Year Plan," p 21)

Along with loyalty to the party and to the leader, enhanced knowledge is an important sign of a true revolutionary. People can only contribute to the party and the revolution to the extent of their knowledge and preparation. For that reason our party consistently stresses intensifying the work of enhancing the political working knowledge of workers and functionaries.

We can not be satisfied with any limit to the enhancing of the knowledge and level of our workers and functionaries who are accelerating the great work of upholding the leadership of the party and modeling all society after the chuche idea.

The work of enhancing knowledge invariably arises as a requirement during a turning point in revolution and construction. Today, with formidable tasks before us, this is becoming an even more urgent matter. The Tenth Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee appealed for a brilliant successful conclusion to the people's economic plan next year, which is a year of great significance for our revolutionary development, and appealed for the kindling of a great upsurge in socialist economic construction. Today, when a new turnaround must be achieved in all fields of party work and in economic and cultural construction, establishing the qualifications of workers and

functionaries to accord with the requirements of revolutionary development is an important matter. If, as the party desires, rural party work is to be made party work on behalf of farmers, the level of rural party functionaries must be raised. If, following the spirit of this plenary session, an independent economic accounting system is to be implemented right away and production is to be regularized, economic guidance functionaries must be well-versed in economic practice and economic information, such as in the discipline of industrial management. What is always insufficient in carrying out the aims of the bold and grand strategies the party unfolds is the knowledge of the functionaries and workers. It is imperative to intensify studying and enhancing their political working knowledge one step further, keeping in mind that the level and ability of all functionaries and workers always falls short of the party's expectations and the requirements of contemporary development.

There is no more powerful way to enhance knowledge and level than energetically studying. After the life style of workers was reformed due to measures taken by the party, the studies of functionaries and workers were more closely linked with the working life and the life of cultural sensitivity. The task of looking after them after they get off work and enhancing their knowledge has been intensified. It is excellent that this is happening. We must continue to go on creating such an ethos.

The first requirement for enhancing their knowledge is to arm them firmly with revolutionary principles and laws in order to establish firmly a revolutionary world view.

What is important here is that functionaries, party members and workers recognize the chuche idea as the fundamental principle. In grasping the chuche idea as the fundamental principle, functionaries and workers must exert a lot of effort to internalize a deep understanding of the chuche idea, theory, and method, and they must correctly recognize the revolutionary principles and theses which elucidate the chuche ideology. Also, in internalizing the quintessence and greatness of the ideology and theory of our party, which is bringing about an intensified development of the chuche idea, they must implant it in their minds. Functionaries and workers must harden their revolutionary world view, deeply recognizing such profound fundamental principles and theories as the position and role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the inevitability that the inheritance of the great cause of the revolution will be completed, and the certainty of the victory of the revolution. In order for this to happen, it is imperative to put great effort into studies of the original texts of the masterpieces of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of party documents, to realize enlightening teaching methods in study networks and education networks, and to make functionaries and workers more cognizant of revolutionary principles.

Furthermore, functionaries must go on ceaselessly accumulating specialized and technical knowledge.

All functionaries must actively work to be well versed in practical matters as well as party policies relevant to their fields.

In particular, deeply internalizing the economic theories and economic control and management information clarified by our party is a critical requirement.

Functionaries, as required by the Taean work system, must understand well the theoretical and practical questions which arise in the course of normalizing production at a high level and displaying loftily the superiority of the independent economic accounting system. Only if that is the case can the economy be controlled and managed scientifically and rationally, the prime cost lowered, and worker productivity raised.

Enhancing the knowledge of functionaries in branches which educate and indoctrinate people is an important matter.

In his thesis, "On Further Developing Education," the dear comrade Kim Chong-il, while presenting extensively tasks and methods for enhancing the quality of education and displaying the superiority of our nation's socialist education, suggested establishing a revolutionary study ethos among educators and enhancing their knowledge. All functionaries in the field of education must further intensify the struggle to enhance their knowledge, firmly resolved to support the requirements of contemporary development and the expectations of the party with their abilities. Education functionaries, firmly armed with our party's line and policies, must ensure a high level of conformity to the party's policies for instruction and must be well versed in their specialties and in current science and technology.

In studying boldly and substantially under the correct leadership of our party, we create priceless experience. Functionaries, party members and workers, actively adopting these sorts of study methods, must bring about a turnaround in studying in order to enhance knowledge. In particular, they must spread the book-reading movement widely, backing up their abilities with loyalty and showing even more zeal for current science and technology, filling all society to overflowing with the revolutionary reading ethos.

It is important to launch vigorously all sorts of organizational work in order to enhance the knowledge of functionaries and workers.

Our party, with functionaries and workers displaying a conscious zeal and doing a good job of raising standards, has adopted all sorts of effective measures, including one-month training courses for cadres and retraining courses for educators and technicians. Here are embodied the party's concerns and expectations for establishing functionaries' knowledge in accordance with contemporary development. Our party must better utilize the leverage it already has for such improvement in knowledge and must effectively and widely organize all sorts of training courses and workshops which help enhance the level of functionaries. It also must achieve greater results in the work to enhance the level of political working knowledge in order to meet the requirements that arise today in the serious and demanding struggle confronting us.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TEXT OF NODONG SINMUN ESSAY ON UNITY OF PEOPLE

SK210400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 14 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 15 February essay: "Unity as One"]

[Text] Unity as one. In this short phrase we find the noble aspiration and ideology for unity and the features of the WPK which has gloriously realized this unity. The great WPK has consistently inherited the glorious tradition of the anti-Japanese struggle and the chuche tradition, leading our people to the assured future of communism. Under the sacred cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea, the WPK has been ever-victorious, creating numerous miracles and exploits, and crushing at every step the maneuvers of all class enemies and the imperialists. It is the greatest pride of our nation and the greatest happiness of our people to have the great and strong WPK.

What makes the WPK demonstrate such an indestructible might as a powerful party which is our glory, dignity, and happiness? It is none other than unity as one.

This unity as one came into being for the first time when the young Korean communists were firmly united with one mind and will, upholding in the center of this unity the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song whom our people came to have for the first time in their several-thousand-year history. This unity reached its highest level when the leader and the people were firmly tied in faith and fidelity and when the entire party membership, all the people, and the entire army became one in mind and will. Because of this great unity which has no parallel in anywhere else in the world, our revolution was pioneered, our party came to have ever-victorious might, and an eternally bright future shines for our fatherland and nation.

Unity as one. We are filled with great dignity and pride in possessing such an indestructible unity. We are filled with the firm determination to carry out revolution to the end and win victory forever with such unity.

Let us unite with one mind and will, foreseeing a bright future and a greater victory for tomorrow, while uniting with one ideological will by consolidating our conviction in the leader [suryong] of revolution and the leader [yongdoja] of revolution at any time and any place and while unanimously uniting by having a more ardent sense of duty toward the leader [suryong] of revolution and the leader [yongdoja] of revolution. This is the rock-solid will of our revolutionary

ranks, which have traversed, and will traverse, the sacred single road of revolution of 10 million-ri, following the great leader and our glorious party. This is the banner which the WPK is marching forward, holding it high during days of glory and days of ordeals alike. [music interposed]

1. The profound truth of unity and the appearance of a great unity are contained in one image: There is an immortal classic masterpiece entitled "Tansimjul" which was created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle era. In the work "Tansimjul," numerous cloths constituted one big pillar--the indestructible unity. There are numerous masterpieces which depict the man and life, revolution and struggle. But, only this masterpiece very profoundly contains the truth of unity--the truth of revolution and the life of a revolutionary party. "Tansimjul" show the profound truth of singleminded unity: When the hearts of people are singleminded [tansim] on the basis of one center, then, this is not simple singlemindedness--indestructible unity.

Revolution means unity; unity means revolution. Revolution starts from unity; revolution wins victory, using unity as a weapon. If revolution means unity and unity means revolution, then, what is the genuinely indestructible unity? The might of unity lies in one strength in which ideology, will, and action are in accord with each other. For a long time, people have used the word "singleminded unity," aspiring for such a singlemindedness and one will. People have regarded singleminded unity as the ideal for unity.

The WPK is the party which has realized the great singlemindedness--the long-cherished desire of all revolutionaries and the ideal of all parties. The WPK is the party which is possessed with the singleminded unity. Because of this, the WPK is powerful and invincible.

A few years ago, when a grand rally of the capital city's workers was held to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Republic in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, the 1 million people at the rally constituted one orderly rank, filling the Kim Il-song Plaza and various streets of the capital. As if weighed down by such a magnificent appearance, the rainfall, which had been falling since the previous night, stopped immediately and the sky cleared. A foreign friend, who watched this, could not suppress his wonder. He shouted that this means the WPK beat the sky, challenged the sky and beat it.

It was the great wonder to see 1 million people form one body. Although there was an unexpected rainfall and the weather forecast predicted further rainfall, 1 million people, without exception and without fail, gathered at the place and at the time designated by the party. They formed a grand unity, unprecedented anywhere else in the world.

It was a wonder of endless delight to see where the invincible might of the WPK came from.

Our unity is the singleminded unity in which we have become singleminded on the basis of the ideological will of our glorious party center. This is the might of the WPK which creates miracles.

This 1-million-strong rank and the rally of that day were not all. In our country, the entire party, all the people, and the whole army constitute a single powerful body. Our party always displays its invincible might in revolution and construction with such a single great body--the singleminded unity.

All of the following display the singleminded unity--the grand appearance of one body--in which the entire party, all people, and the whole army march forward as one: Today's Korea at the highest and most shining era in history which is called the era of the glorious workers' party; all wonderous events and micracles which have been and are being created in this land; and the new spirit and high vigor of today's Korea.

In the advance movement--unprecedented in history--which is glorifying the 1980's of today following on the 1970's with the spirit of the speed battle joined to Chollima, we have very emotionally witnessed and are still witnessing such a mighty unity in which, whenever new miracles and innovations are created and the monumental creations of our era are built, a grand current arises like a stream of lava from an active volcano--the grand current of the mighty unity in which, when the party calls, the entire party is mobilized, all the people are seething, and the whole country turns out.

In spite of worldwide economic setbacks and crisis, we maintained a high speed of economic development, and under the harsh influence of the cold front, we fluttered the victorious banner of attaining the 10 million-ton grain height, and we are marching vigorously, effecting new upsurges in the struggle to attain the 10 major prospective targets of the 80's. Here we have experienced with great emotion the great heartbeat of this unity of our party and the revolutionary ranks that are firmly united as one, burning with passion for the party's idea, determination, and will.

Today, the land of Nakwon, which received working guidance from the dear Comrade Chong-il [chinaehanun kimjongil tongji] last October, is burning hot and brisk. Here a great struggle to manufacture the oxygen separator--which tells the might of our modern machinery industry--is being waged, and the flame of a collective innovative movement to accelerate the manufacture of a newly designed high-performance well digger is burning vigorously.

What makes the land of Nakwon move with such brisk activity today, and what makes the people of Nakwon dash forward so boldly to occupy the high fortress of modern industrial technology?

Comrade Ho Chun-hak, a labor hero who is one of the 10 party members of Nakwon, says: We were inspired to unite ourselves as one by the warm remarks of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who said: "We believed in the working class of Nakwon machinery plant even during the arduous postwar period. Furthermore, we still do." With this strength of unity as one, we are carrying out daily the honorable task given by the party, with the entire plant united and the entire land of Nakwon launching into it as was done when the first water pump was produced after the war.

Unity as one, in which we are united--work teams, work places, plants--upholding the party's instructions as a supreme goal and absolute standard and determined to carry them out at all costs, is the strength of Nakwon which is new miracles and exploits continuously creating.

Unity as one, in which all party cells are united and all units and posts in all the country, including departments at various levels of the central government, work teams, and people's neighborhood units, are united and are marching in one breath, heartbeat, and step--this is the might of the WPK which models the whole society on the chuche idea with the spirit of speed battle and innovation.

In unity as one, the more the tasks, situation, and obstacles with which we are confronted become difficult and complicated, the more the entire party membership, all the people, and the entire army are firmly rallied around the party with one mind and will, demonstrating unmatched unity; changing overnight 1,000 year-old customs, methods, and lifestyle if it is the will and desire of the party; and boldly effecting innovations, thus undergoing a complete change. When and where in the world has one seen such unity?

Our unity as one has been realized for the first time in history because the will of our glorious party center to bring the chuche revolutionary cause to completion is great and because the will of our ranks to follow the party's will forever and to carry out revolution following the party to the end is endlessly pure and firm. This enabled our revolution and construction to effect a great upturn, opening an eternally bright future for our fatherland and people.

Only because our party has achieved such a singleminded unity, which no one else has ever been able to achieve, and because our party possesses it, our party has been able to indomitably and firmly maintain independence under the vicissitudes of the times and the complicated situation, continuing to uphold the revolutionary banner, and it has been able to march forward toward the single road of socialism and communism with conviction by very brilliantly solving the most difficult and important question of inheriting the revolutionary cause.

A party is a watershed of everything in pioneering the fate of a people and a nation. We have been able to more generally uphold the party's ideology--the banner of our victory, glory, and happiness--by achieving such a unity and cohesion, unprecedented in history. We are pleased with this. Also, our party's outstanding organizational capability and positiveness have been displayed to the maximum. We take the greatest pride in this.

Our unity as one is the truest and firmest unity in the world in which millions and tens of millions of people become one mind and will, upholding the leader [suryong] of revolution and the leader [yongdoja] of revolution with faith and fidelity. Unity is becoming as one with the minds of the people united as one, and such a uniting of minds becomes most sincere and firm when it is based on faith and fidelity. For true unity, the ideology and will to carry out revolution must be the same, and minds must be united, bound by faith and fidelity. The most difficult thing in the world is uniting the minds of people as one, and the strongest thing in the world is the result of uniting the people's minds.

The merging of water drops in the world of nature is based on simple reason and is an easy thing, but uniting into one the minds of people, who have ideology and blood, is not based on simple reason and is far from a simple task. Therefore, it is said that unity is difficult and strong.

People's minds cannot be bought with any power and sense of duty, nor united by any interests or money. Hence it is said that comradeship cannot be bought with a thousand pounds of gold. Then, what is the principle and secret of unity as one in which thousands and tens of thousands of people become of one mind and will?

A sunflower follows only the sun, whether it blooms eastward or westward, because it's nature is such that it cannot live or exist without the sun's rays. Only the trust that arises from fascination to a greatness to which one can entrust one's destiny and future entirely can buy people's minds, and only when there is such a greatness and united minds believing in it can the minds of thousands and tens of thousands of people be united as one. Such greatness is the greatness of the leader [suryong] of revolution and the leader [yongdoja] of revolution, and such a united minds are firm faith and warm fidelity to the leader [suryong] of revolution and the leader [yongdoja] of revolution, the only core of unity and cohesion.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The unity and cohesion of our party are based on the endless respect of all the party members for and absolute trust in the party and the leader.

Our singleminded unity is the great unity and cohesion of only following our leader [yongdoja] and being in one accord with our leader [yongdoja] at any time and any place on the basis of firm conviction in the greatness of the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution. Our people are possessed with the brilliant wisdom that always indicates brightly the future path to victory, the benevolent care that gives strength and guidance when in need, and the boundlessly benevolent bosom that brings into bloom the genuine inevitable life for a myriad of people and takes a warm care of the people.

The great bosom of our leader and party is the bosom in which the more we are placed, the more we desire to be placed and in which boils up the delight that there are only victory and glory when we place trust in and follow [the leader and party] not based on any sense of duty or on the conclusion of any logical thinking but on the conviction acquired from our own direct experiences. The boundless greatness of our leader and party is unprecedented in the world of revolution and in the history of the struggle to pioneer the fate of people. Such a great bosom and greatness is giving birth to great singleminded unity by charming a myriad of people and uniting the minds of a myriad of people as one.

Three of our ship crewmen, who a few years ago accidentally encountered the enemy while adrift in the West Sea, thought that their last moment had come and began to sing a song dedicated to our glorious party center entitled "We Follow You Forever With our Fate and the Future of the Fatherland Placed in Your Hands." Their singing terrified the enemy.

The song that people sing at the last minute of their lives--how can anyone think of it without faith? How can anyone who lacks faith in and does not follow someone sing a song in praise of the party at the last minute of his life? It was their rock-firm faith of identifying themselves with their most previous party as if it were their own fate that made them stand shoulder to shoulder in darkness and in front of the searchlight shining from the enemy who were yelling at them to surrender and terrified the enemy by singing the song in unison.

It was none other than this rock-firm faith cherished by our people are following our party with firm conviction in it that made the crewmen of our Chungsongho fishing boat return finally to the bosom of the party after smashing the enemy's vicious kidnap attempt in defiance of the enemy's threat of gunfire.

This very rock-firm faith has always kept all our party members and working people united firmly around our party in one mind.

The singleminded unity of always being in open accord with the party lies in the hearts of the people who keep in their minds their conviction in the great leader [yongdoja], regarding such a conviction as their own fate. The aspects of the world are diverse and the trends of thought are too. History shows that genuine unity and victory have always rested with those people who have sorted out only the voice of the truth from among various voices reflecting various trends of thoughts and opinions and have placed absolute trust in such a voice. Those who have a deep conviction in their party hear only the voice of their party among various voices and firmly unite around them at any time and any place.

When the party raises a slogan calling for the speed battle, the entire party and all the people chantback the slogan of the speed battle; when the party calls on them to emulate the examples set by the unsung heroes, the whole country simply obeys it, and when the party urges them to emulate the example set by protagonists depicted in a film, all the party members and working people set out immediately to revolutionize and working classicize themselves taking the conduct of the protagonists of the film as their model. Also evident in this very noble mettle demonstrated by our party and people are the absolute faith in the greatness of our party's ideology and its leadership and the singleminded unity of following the party and aspiring to become one.

It may be instinct that makes sons follow and obey parents, but it is more than instinct that makes our party members and working people place confidence in the party and follow it to the end--it is consciousness and awareness, which transcend instinct.

Each of us may have a different point of view and perspective regarding things in the universe. However, because the faith in the greatness of our party is so strong and so absolute, we do not have uniquely different and individual faiths and uniquely different and individual codes of action in the ideological and political life.

The absoluteness and unconditionality which enables one to endure whatever troubles he may suffer for the sake of the party's interests, to square his thoughts with other points of view for the sake of unity, and to always live and breathe as dictated by the party while instantly rectifying the views which he has hitherto believed to be correct but were pointed out to be wrong by the party; the noble comradeship and unleavened and untainted revolutionary purity by which one always draws a clear line between private affairs and official affairs based on the loyalty toward the leader [yongdoja] even in establishing relations with fellow human beings and cooperating with others in implementing the party policy while valuing the revolutionary comrades more than any other relations, whether in relations with relatives or in relations with people from the same native places or from the same schools, on the single revolutionary road of upholding the leader [yongdoja]--these are the noble spiritual worlds shared by our party members and working people that millionaires or bourgeois politicians who measure everything by money, power, or interests will never understand. How proudly are the depth of the faith in the greatness of our party and truthfulness and solidity of our singlminded unity reflected in this noble spiritual world?

Conviction in one's leader [yongdoja] and one's sense of duty enable people who have united on the road of revolution to overcome ordeals and to more firmly unite despite difficulties. Historically, those who are burned with a sense of duty were always able to unite; and those who were able to unite always valued the sense of duty. Both unity and disunion alike depend upon this. It is necessary to fulfill the sense of duty for the sake of unity; and to maintain unity for the sake of the sense of duty. Today, our party and the ranks of revolution are filled with a warm and pure singlemindedness, the boundlessly pure and noble revolutionary sense of duty between the leader [suryong] and the warriors and between the leader [yongdoja] and the people. Because of this singlemindedness, we are more firmly united with each passing day.

The warm hearts of our party members and working people who wet both their cheeks with warm tears whenever they look at the great leader standing on the platform in a felicitous ceremony because of the difficulty-ridden past that our leader, a great man, a great fatherly figure, and a great mentor, has traversed; the flow of a great river of loyalty--when the leader was on visits to foreign countries thousands of ri away, all our people and all people in the country spiritually accompanied him, thought of the difficulties that the great leader goes through when they transplanted even a rice stalk, thought of ways to please him when they poured a bucket of melted iron into the cast, and ran with the flames of renovation; the boundlessly singleminded loyalty of our functionaries and working people who are doing everything to make the party's plans and intentions blossom and bear fruit out of consideration for the boundless benevolence of the motherly party which bestows the greatest benevolence on them which no one on earth can possibly give--these are the things that movingly demonstrate the invincibility of the singleminded unity of our party and the revolutionary ranks which are becoming more solid and tenacious with each passing day because of the noble revolutionary sense of obligation. [passage as heard]

Our singlemindedness that keeps the leader and the warriors, the leader and people always united in one will, in one mind, and in one spirit!

Our singlemindedness that makes us share joy and pain with the party out of a noble faith and sense of obligation and defend the party and the leader with our lives whenever the party is in trouble, sharing weal and woe with the party and braving all difficulties and ordeals! [sentence as heard]

Because of such boundlessly pure singlemindedness, which is beyond comparison with anything in the world--a singlemindedness unprecedented in human history which started from cooperation and unity, and unprecedented in the history of revolutionary struggle which started from unity--our party and the ranks of the revolution have come to be in one accord. Because of such singleminded unity which cannot be destroyed, smashed, or removed, our party is highly displaying its invincible dignified appearance as the organizer and guide of all victories of our people. [music interposed]

Singleminded unity is the ever-lasting banner of the WPK which is consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end. Yesterday, today, and tomorrow, the banner of the WPK, which is guiding this era--the most glorious and rewarding era in which the whole society is being modeled on the chuche idea--it singleminded unity. The noble will of our revolutionary ranks is the rock-solid determination to carry out the revolution to the end, eternally upholding such a banner of signleminded unity.

A while ago, unprecedented grand marches were carried out throughout the country celebrating the 60th anniversary of the "A Thousand-ri Road for Liberation" traversed by the great leader. Ten thousand people participated in the torch-bearing march with torches burning effusively in the nocturnal sky of the capital city of Pyongyang. Such marches displayed grandly and meaningfully such a noble will and such a rock-solid determination, overbrimming our party and the ranks of the revolution. Old anti-Japanese fighters who fought in northern Manchuria and old party members who cut through clouds of fire along the Nakdong River raised their voices in shouting the need to inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation under the leadership of the party, holding high their torches shoulder-to-shoulder with the third and forth generations of our revolution. They continued their torch-bearing march via the historical Arch of Triumph to Kim Il-song Plaza. Those marches were grand marches of singleminded unity which displayed the indomitable will and mettle of our party and the ranks of the revolution which are determined to carry out revolution to the end forever in open accord, following the great leader and our glorious party along the ten million-ri road, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great pioneer who started the revolution. That torch-bearing march together with the third and forth generations of our revolution said: When we left the Paektu forest, holding in high esteem the great general, we were only a very few in number. But, today 1 million or 10 million people have gathered in one accord around our party center. How great and proud this is! The wish and conviction of all of us are to defend such unity with our lives. Then, who dares to confront this unity?

The determination to defend our singleminded unity with our lives and firmly consolidate it forever for the consummation of our sacred revolutionary cause is the firm resolve, indomitable will, and the burning determination of our party and our ranks of the revolution. Where there is unity, there is revolution; where unity is defended, there is the consummation of the revolutionary cause. Defending unity means defending its purity and means defending the singleminded loyalty of only knowing one center and following only one center.

The great party center is the personification of all of our fate, wishes, and beautiful ideals. He is the great standardbearer of the revolution who is leading, with conviction our people to the consummation of the chuche cause, upholding the red banner of the revolution. The old generations, and the second, third, and fourth generations of our revolution have concerted their minds, and the party, the people, and the army have achieved perfect harmony in a singleminded loyalty of sharing views and fate with the party forever, upholding only our party center at any time and place. The upper and lower echelons--ranging from the party Central Committee to several thousands or several tens of thousands of party cells, all guard posts, and all units of our revolution--have formed one powerful unified body of one accord.

Today, our party members and working people are very warmly burning with the singlemindedness to value and defend to the end such a great singleminded unity as ours, regarding it as their own life, which is our greater pride, happiness, and dignity.

The constructors of Nampo lockgate are struggling with the raw sea and effecting heroic exploits, raising aloft the red banner of struggle bearing the words of the song "Our Faith Is One" which sings of single-hearted loyalty to our glorious party and of the heart which they are willing to use as a human bomb to defend the dignity of the party. All our party members and working people are burning in their heart with resolve, with a firm position and attitude to become the Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the eighties, following the example of the indomitable spirit of the young communists who proclaimed their unity to be an unchangeable track that encircles only the sun, and defended with their lives the great leader, upholding him as the center of the leadership of the Korean revolution and the center of unity. Our party members and working people are full of loyalty and passion, burning with the pledge of loyalty which has been resolved since the pioneer era of our revolution, cherishing deep in their hearts the party's slogan that we should greet the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party as a grand festivity of victors, dashing forward like the lava from an active volcano toward the plaza of the great festivities of August and October.

In all of this, we find the single heart of loyalty of our people shining in pure brightness with a determination to carry out revolution to the end, sharing the will of our glorious party eternally.

The road of revolution which we have traversed has been long. So is the road of revolution which we have to traverse. We should surely reunify the divided fatherland and build a communist paradise in this land by carrying out revolution to the end.

What is precious for us is the revolution. What is precious for us is the revolution which our patriots pioneered, shedding blood, and which saved our fate and opened the vista for our nation. No matter how long and rugged the future road of the revolution may be, we can never lower the red flag of revolution which the anti-Japanese fighters upheld with blood and our party has gloriously defended.

There is nothing that we fear and that we cannot do. In the greatness of our glorious party, we hold higher the banner of revolution--the banner of unity--firmly foreseeing the bright future of our revolution and the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The glorious party center is our brilliant beacon. Let us unite with single-mindedness, consolidating our conviction in the party. The glorious party center is our great conscience. Let us unite with singlemindedness, warmly keeping in our hearts our sense of duty toward the party. The glorious party center is our brilliant future. Let us unite with singlemindedness, foreseeing a bright tomorrow. This is the voice from our hearts and is the immortal banner forcefully flying over the head of our party and the ranks of revolution.

Time is bound to flow like water. Everything in the world is bound to change. But, no matter how time may pass and the times may change, we will adhere to our noble singleminded unity, regarding it as the lifeline of revolution and the every-lasting banner of the party. We will consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end on this road. [music interposed]

CSO: 4110/099

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RADIO STRESSES UNITY OF PARTY, PEOPLE

SK200535 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2327 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Unattributed talk: "Great Unity and Cohesion Defended, Strengthened, and Developed Generation After Generation"]

[Text] Rallying firmly behind the party and leader in one mind, our people now are on an all-out vigorous march to greet the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party as a great festival of victors.

The pride and honor of our party members and people who are to greet the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party as the most felicitous revolutionary holidays and to achieve world-famous miracles and great victories in the revolution and construction under the party banner are indeed great.

That unity and cohesion of the entire party and all people, with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party center as the center, has been consolidated so firmly that nothing can disintegrate it. This is the greatest victory achieved in the building of our party and in the development of our revolution and this increases the pride and joy of our people accordingly.

Today in our country, the revolution and construction are being pushed ahead along a straightforward path to victory at a vertiginous speed without a hitch and deviation. This is because all the people are rallied rock-firm around the party and leader in unity and cohesion. It is also thanks to the unity and cohesion of the entire party and all the people, which are becoming more invincible with each passing year and with the advancement of the revolution, that our revolution has an endlessly brilliant and bright future.

The unity and cohesion of our party and people are the most solid and greatest unity and cohesion with vitality that are inherited and consolidated from generation to generation.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and through protracted struggle, our party has achieved unity and cohesion, the most solid in the history of the communist movement.

The unity and cohesion of our party and people began to set their roots since the day they ushered in and upheld the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as a great leader. At the difficult time when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, rising as the morning star in the sky, began to brighten the rivers and mountains and everything on this land of 3000 ri which was under a heavy, tragic cloud, young communists like Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su raised such revolutionary slogans calling for a firm unity with Comrade Hanbyol as the center.

These young communists followed only the great leader General Kim Il-song with their singleminded trust placed in his hands and fought on the road of upholding the general, sacrificing their youth and even their lives. In this way the leader and the revolutionary fighters were in firm unity in terms of ideology and will and nothing could disintegrate such unity and cohesion of this revolutionary rank.

Thanks to the greatness and high virtues of the respected and beloved leader, not only the anti-Japanese warriors and the patriotic people, but also those who once were hostile to communism joined the anti-Japanese ranks. Thus, our people were able to achieve the historic victory in the anti-Japanese struggle after defeating the most tyrannical Japanese imperialist aggressors with their own united strength.

The tradition of this invincible unity and cohesion achieved in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was brilliantly inherited even after our country was liberated from Japan and has since been strengthened and developed without interruption. Thanks to the tested leadership of the glorious party leader, the unity and cohesion of our party and people achieved by the great leader has reached the noblest height in terms of purity and unity, and in terms of solidity and vitality. In this way the tradition of the unity and cohesion, firmly defended for decades after national liberation through the struggle to save the entire party and society with the chuche idea and in the midst of the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle, came to full blossom and a firm guarantee has been ensured in inheriting the unity forever in the years to come.

The great unity and cohesion, inherited firmly and consolidated more invincible despite the advancement of the revolution and the change of the times, are the most important benefits of our revolution. Our party has become so mighty as it is today, our fatherland has become so powerful, and our revolution is now running on an self-victorious single road, pressing hard on the heels of the enemy, thanks to such unity and cohesion.

The unity and cohesion of our party and people are the unity and cohesion which are centered around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party center. Herein lies the source of greatness, invincibility, and perpetuity of our unity and cohesion.

For the revolutionary ranks to unite, it needs a rallying point. There cannot be unity without a rallying point. The rallying point of the unity and cohesion of the party ranks and popular masses is an outstanding leader of the working class.

Because of the greatness of his ideas, wise leadership, and noblest virtues, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song became a great leader who was supported and trusted absolutely by our people ever since the day he led the revolution. Thus, from the initial stage of our revolution, the young Korean communists and people had relied on and invariably followed the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with their fate and that of the nation and future of the revolution placed in his hands.

Their confidence in the respected and beloved leader grew firmer with the passage of the time. Thus, our unity and cohesion came into being with the leader as the center and then developed and consolidated around the leader without interruption.

The center of the cohesion of our party and people, the source of the greatness and invincibility of our unity and cohesion, has become more solid thanks to the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Today, our people are united around the great leader and the party center, more firmly than ever before. The absolute trust of our people who are single-mindedly trusting and following the party comes from their deep conviction in the greatness of our party.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is leading the revolutionary cause of chuche on a victorious path from generation to generation, while blossoming the great leader's noble intentions, enjoys absolute authority and prestige among the people because of his devoted service to the good of the fatherland and people, outstanding and tested leadership, and the immortal exploits he has achieved before the times and the revolution. Also, because of this, our people's trust in the glorious party center as well as the great leader is incomparably firm and strong.

Putting forth the most correct lines and policies designed to fully blossom the great leader's chuche idea and grand and long-term plans based on his extraordinary resourcefulness, scientific insight, and outstanding leadership, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is leading our party and people in the struggle to implement these lines and policies.

Thanks to the tested leadership of the party center who always unfolds great blueprints for bold operations and organizes and mobilizes the entire party, the whole country, and all the people to a solemn combat to push ahead with the operations in a blitzkrieg manner, our revolution and construction constantly maintain upsurges and upturns. Moreover, everything our people have long dreamed for as our ideals and world's aspirations is being materialized as proud reality.

Through today's reality which is full of world-renowned renovations and astonishing changes, our people came to cherish deep in their hearts the rock-firm conviction that then they are following the party's guidance they will find nothing that is impossible to do and no difficulties that are impossible to overcome. Also they have a firm conviction that on the road of upholding the party's leadership with loyalty is a firm guarantee enabling them to consummate the revolutionary cause of the chuche pioneered by the great leader from generation to generation.

Also, through the living experience they have undergone during the worthy days when they were living and struggling in the benevolent bosom of the glorious party center, our people came to have a firm conviction that only our party can give them the most brilliant human dignity and endless honor and happiness.

Out of the great trust in and noble love for the revolutionary fighters, our party, bestowing the most precious political life of everyone of our people, is now warmly taking care of them so that they can keep the political life purely for the rest of their lives, and is granting them all privileges and considerations so that all the people can enjoy affluent and civilized life. Thus, our people today are regarding the bosom of the party as the revolutionary bosom and calling our party motherly party.

Overflowing in this are our people's warm admiration and endless respect for, absolute trust in, and noble sentiment felt toward the great leader and the glorious party center. Also hidden in this is the rock-firm determination and will of the party members and working people who are determined to follow until their last moment the glorious party center who is taking care of their fate and future and loving them.

As such, the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks are stronger than steel, immutable, and lasting because they are achieved with the respected and beloved leader and our party center whom every people in the world are looking up to and following as the great sun and great guiding star as the center.

The unity of the revolutionary ranks should be based on a single centerpiece and, at the same time, on a single ideology. Only unity and cohesion based on a single centerpiece and a single ideology can stand firmly, demonstrate vitality, and remain invincible.

If people with different point of views and diverse purposes and aspirations are united on the basis of their working relations instead of on the basis of a single ideology and will, this cannot be called genuine unity and cohesion. It is only a formal unity and cohesion that will not last and will fall apart like sand and wet clay walls in the face of the slightest difficulties. Therefore, unity and cohesion should necessarily be based on a single ideology.

The ideas of a leader who explores and leads the revolution serve as the ideological base for the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks. The leader's ideology is the firm guideline that ensures singleness of will and of loyalty, and uniformity of action by the individual constituting the united body, lifeline, and bloodline that follow unity and cohesion.

The unity and cohesion of our party and people are thoroughly based on the chuche idea. Herein lies another source of the greatness, invincibility, purity, and perpetuity of our unity and cohesion. The greatness and immortality of the idea that constitutes the base of our unity and cohesion, as well as the greatness of the centerpiece of our unity.

The chuche idea, the noble fruition of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song's profound and diversified ideological and theoretical activities, is

the great revolutionary idea of our era, an era in which the popular masses have emerged as the master of their own fate and of history, and a revolutionary outlook on the world. It is a banner of the revolution and struggle that illuminates the new path to the victory of the revolution, stirs vigorously the popular masses to the struggle for independence, and strongly propels the advancing movement of society and history.

The straightforward path to socialism and communism without experiencing the slightest deviation and hitch lies in energetic struggle waged under the banner of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea reflects the demands of the times and the aspiration of the popular masses most correctly and lends genuine worthiness of living and the pride and dignity of revolutionaries to those who are carrying out the revolution and living at the same time.

All who carry out the revolution deeply grasp the scientific and revolutionary nature of the chuche idea and its truth, absolutely advocate them, and adopt them as their sole faith. Proceeding from this, the chuche idea becomes an ideological basis which makes it possible to firmly unite the revolutionary ranks with a single pursuit, purpose, faith, and will.

The great chuche idea is an immortal idea which has truth, boundless vitality, and irresistible tractive power for the distant future of a communism as well as yesterday and today. The justness and vitality of the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have already been unreservedly confirmed through practice and its reformatory role is increasing further.

Through his energetic and creative ideological and theoretical activities, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has thoroughly defended and adhered to the great chuche idea and is deepening and developing it with new original ideological and theoretical assets. With outstanding resourcefulness, scientific insight, profound analytical ability, and sharp judgment, he has confirmed the historical status, justness, and truth of the chuche idea scientifically and theoretically and has given comprehensive answers to all theoretical and practical questions rising in accelerating the revolutionary cause of our times to an ultimate victory.

The great chuche idea, which has been brilliantly inherited, developed, and enriched by the glorious party center, is becoming the firm faith of our party members and workers and the sole guideline of their work and life. Because of firmness and their commonness of faith in not believing any idea except our party's idea and theory, our people have invincible revolutionary ranks solidly united in ideological will.

Today, our unity and cohesion are most consolidated and vital. This is because all party members and people are living and struggling as demanded by the chuche idea. The pure ranks in which thousands and tens of thousands of people think and act as one in conformity with the chuche idea of the great leader and move and breathe in accordance with the party's will are the pride of our society firmly united around the party and the leader with a single heart and

will. In our country, all people, from central functionaries to little school children on an outlying island, speak in concordance with the party's voice when they utter even one word, advance in accordance with the party's order when they take even one step, and keep step with each other in accordance with one command.

Our society is filled only with the chuche idea. There is no room for any ideological element contradictory to the chuche idea to set foot. Literally, our revolutionary ranks are a vigorous organ filled only with pure chuche blood. Therefore, no ideological germs can penetrate into our revolutionary ranks and cannot come into being inside.

No force in this world can smash our unity and cohesion based on the great leader's chuche idea and our party's ideological will.

Our people's burning loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center is grounded in the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks inherited and consolidated generation after generation. Our people's loyalty to the leader of the revolution has a burned since the first moment they greeted and upheld the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader and has become more noble and pure as the time has passed.

Our people's loyalty to their leader and party, inherited generation after generation, has reached the highest point in a rewarding struggle to imbue the whole society with chuche idea. The cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea is the most glorious work which only people endlessly loyal to the leader's revolutionary idea and cause can brilliantly carry out. This cause contains our people's unanimous aspirations to consummate the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader generation after generation under the party's leadership, permanently upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. On the road of a rewarding struggle to accelerate the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea, the burning loyalty fully displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs in the forest of Mt Paektu is being inherited intact in the hearts of our people and everyone is growing into genuine chuche-type communist revolutionaries who adopt loyalty to the party and the leader as their most precious value in life and the chuche idea as their firm world outlook.

Our people's loyalty to their leader [suryong] and leader [yongdoja] is immaculate loyalty combined with the lofty fidelity of boundlessly reversing and upholding the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center and of fulfilling the duties of being revolutionary fighters with unchanging loyalty on the basis of firm and immovable faith and belief only in their leader and party without shaking ever, even though they mount the scaffold and are put in jail and any storms blow.

Our people's invariable faith is to live and fight for the party and the leader with a single heart even though they live for a moment and fight for a lifetime. The number of upheralded heroes who do not retreat on the road of realizing the great leader's far-sighted plan and the party's intention, not shaking at all in the face of any difficulties and always persistently advancing along the road of loyalty, is increasing constantly. This clearly shows that our people's loyalty to the party and the leader has reached a very lofty point.

Our people's thought and practice are consistent with the matter of how excellently the great leader's plan and the party's plan should be implemented. Our people are a loyal people who go through fire and water if the party demands it and who unyieldingly break through storms and the muddy road if the party so desires.

The long history of communism has handed down many touching episodes of the loyalty of revolutionary fighters to parties and leaders. However, history does not know such a loyal people as our people who make every moment of their lives shine with exploits of loyalty, devoting everything to stoutly fighting for their leader [suryong] and leader [yongdoja]. Our great pride is the unity and cohesion achieved in inseparable blood relations, in which the party and the leader absolutely trust in their people and devote their life to them and the people unyieldingly devote their loyalty, following the party in the days of glory and in the days of ordeal while entrusting the party and the leader with their destinies and the future of the fatherland.

There has never been such a time when our revolutionary ranks were solidly united with a single ideological will as today when the cause of imbuing the whole society is being comprehensively performed under the tested leadership of the party. The long history of communism does not know such a great party as ours which has brilliantly carried out the important historic task of consolidating the entire party and the whole society into the ranks of endlessly lofty communist revolutionaries in terms of ideological will, morality, and fidelity.

The identity of the party, the leader, and the people is an invincible unity and cohesion which can be realized only in a country with a great leader, a great party, and a revolutionary people endlessly loyalty to them.

In terms of the greatness of his idea, the wise nature of his leadership, and the loftiness of his virtue, the respected and beloved leader, who our people have greeted and upheld for the first time in their thousands years of history, is an unprecedentedly great man of all the great men and a leader among the leaders of the working class.

In terms of boundlessly loyalty to the leader's cause, extraordinary organizational and leadership ability, and devoted service and love for the people, our glorious party, which is brilliantly consummating the chuche cause generation after generation, is a matchlessly great party.

In terms of immaculate loyalty to their party and leader and lofty moral and political traits, our people are a proud people.

In our country, the great leader, the great party, and a great people are united with a single ideological will and revolutionary fidelity and constituent identity. Because of this unity and cohesion, everything is going well in our country.

Thanks to the invincible strength of the unity and cohesion of the entire party and all the people, we have been able to victoriously advance, bravely breaking

through all ordeals and fierce storms in history, and are resplendently realizing the historic cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The unity and cohesion of our party and revolutionary ranks with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center at the center are a driving force which powerfully push ahead our revolution and a decisive guarantee for its ultimate victory.

There is no more lofty and responsible work for our party members and workers than treasuring this great unity and cohesion, resolutely defending them, and constantly strengthening and developing them. Only when the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks are unceasingly strengthened and developed can our party be made to shine forever as the party of Comrade Kim Il-song and can the chuche revolutionary cause be completed generation after generation.

We are still on the road of revolution and it is invariably long and rugged. In view of the development of the party, the revolution and construction, and the prevailing situation, further consolidating the unity and cohesion of our party and the revolutionary ranks is the most important issue to which we should pay primary attention.

We should stoutly fight, upholding the banner of revolutionary unity and cohesion on the basis of the chuche idea--the banner of unity and cohesion with the great leader at the center who we upheld from the moment when we first greeted the leader of the revolution.

Our glorious party is the banner of unity and its permanent defender. Our firm unity around the party center is the inheritance, consolidation, and development of unity and cohesion with Comrade Han Pyol [Kim Il-song] at the center since the dawn of our revolution.

Like a sunflower following the sun, the fidelity of firmly trusting in and following only our own leader [yongdoja] and of keeping the obligation of being loyalists of the revolution is an immovable faith which the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs handed down to our people. With this fidelity and faith, we should more firmly unite ourselves around the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center.

Party members and workers should cherish more deeply in their hearts the revolutionary faith of firmly trusting only in the party and the leader and following them to the end of the world, sharing the same will, and advancing along a single road together with the party forever.

As long as there are united and cohesive invincible revolutionary ranks whose might has been strengthened 100 and 1000 times, there is nothing to fear and no fortress that we cannot conquer.

Our party and people will be ever victorious, advancing in firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center under the banner of the chuche idea.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES STRENGTHENING SOCIALIST SYSTEM

SK231240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 21 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 22 February editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Might of the Socialist System"]

[Text] In a few days, the elections of deputies to the people's assemblies of provinces, cities, and counties will be held in our country. The elections this time will be of great significance in consolidating our people's government and socialist system.

Upholding the New Year's message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the slogans of the party Central Committee, we should vigorously carry out the work of strengthening the might of the socialist system and demonstrating its superiority.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Marking the 40th anniversary of the nation's liberation this year, we should further strengthen the might of the socialist system of our country and highly demonstrate its superiority.

The socialist system in our country is a precious revolutionary gain which our people obtained through arduous struggle under the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song liberated the fatherland by organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. After the nation's liberation, he led the two steps of revolution to victory and built an advanced socialist system in this land.

This system is being further strengthened amid the historic march to remodel the entire society on the chuche idea and is highly demonstrating its superiority.

Thanks to this invincible socialist system which was provided by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which our party center is glorifying, prosperity and the brilliant future of the nation are being firmly guaranteed. Therefore, we should continuously struggle vigorously to consolidate and develop this system, endlessly treasuring it.

The socialist system in our country was formed and has been constantly strengthened and developed amid the serious struggle against the enemy. Such

a struggle is still going on. We should constantly strengthen the might of the socialist system in our country, cherishing the lofty class awareness and the revolutionary sense of responsibility, and tenaciously defend and protect this system.

We can firmly safeguard the people's paradise which was built at the cost of the blood of the revolutionary patriots and built by the people's creative labor. Thus, we can confidently advance toward a brighter future.

Today, socialism is winning overall victory in our country and in the international arena. The driving force and influence of socialism are increasing every day and socialism is being constantly strengthened as an invincible force. We should vigorously struggle to further strengthen the socialist system and highly demonstrate its superiority, cherishing a great pride and prestige.

Thus, we should smash the maneuvers of the imperialists and various reactionaries who slander and calumniate socialism and who are attempting to block the people's advance toward socialism. Thus, we should demonstrate the decisive superiority of socialism and the invincibility of the socialist cause.

The work of strengthening the might of the socialist system is a sacred struggle to achieve the final victory of the socialist and communist cause under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The struggle for socialist and communist construction is being achieved and perfected in the course of strengthening and developing the socialist system.

It is our party center's firm will to tenaciously defend, protect, and develop the socialist gains achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to carry out to the end the revolution along the road pioneered by the leader.

When we vigorously push ahead with the work of strengthening the might of the socialist system in our country, greeting the 40th anniversary of the nation's liberation and the founding of the party, the dignity and glory of our people, who are confidently advancing the socialist and communist cause in firm unity with the party and the leader, will be highly demonstrated again.

In order to strengthen the might of the socialist system, we should vigorously carry out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Our party's firm position of accomplishing the socialist and communist cause to the end is embodied in the line of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

Vigorously accelerating the three revolutions is a basic method for further consolidating the socialist system politically and ideologically, materially and technologically, and for highly demonstrating its superiority.

We should simultaneously push ahead with the technological and cultural revolution while giving priority to the ideological revolution. Thus, we should consolidate the might of the socialist system in all domains.

All sectors and all units should intensively carry out education in communism, socialism, and patriotism among workers on the basis of indoctrination of the party's unitary idea and the revolution, as well as class indoctrination. Thus, they should actively accelerate the work of upgrading the overall cultural and technological standard of the workers. They should effect constant advance in the work of revolutionization, working classification, and intellectualization of all members of society, including the working class and peasants.

At the same time, we should extensively establish the socialist life style. All functionaries, party members, and workers should thoroughly eliminate the outdated life style and strengthen the struggle to establish the revolutionary and cultural life style which corresponds to the genuine nature of the socialist system and to the demands of the time. Thus, they should make the entire society overflow with a sound life style and encourage everyone to lead a frugal life with lofty cultural knowledge and noble moral sense and traits.

The chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the national economy are an important task for the technical revolution. All domains of the national economy should actively carry out the struggle to firmly ensure the self-reliance of the national economy, constantly modernizing the technical equipment, and to introduce the scientification of all productive activities.

Thus, we should turn the socialist system in our country into a solid and lively socialist system with a firm economic foundation and material and technical base. The basic source of the firmness and the invincible might of the socialist system is political and ideological unity and the cohesion of society.

Today, the political and ideological unity of all people has been firmly achieved in our country on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance.

The fact that all the people are united as one with the great leader and are vigorously advancing with the same goal and aspiration is a revolutionary trait of our society. We should safeguard this invincible unity and cohesion like our own eyes, and should further consolidate them. Herein lies the decisive guarantee for further strengthening and developing our superior socialist system and for firmly safeguarding this system.

All cadres, party members, and workers should firmly arm themselves with our party's revolutionary ideas and should more thoroughly unite with the party Central Committee headed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Nothing is more important and more sacred for our party members and workers today than making the entire party, all the people, and the entire army unite with the party center by brilliantly inheriting the noble tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks, which were firmly united with the great leader ideologically, with one will and on the basis of blood ties, absolutely trusting him.

Strong economic power is the material foundation of all the might of the socialist system. We should strengthen the country's economic might by

vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's message and the decision of the 10th plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee.

As was pointed out in the recent slogans of the party Central Committee, bringing about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction and epochally improving the people's standard of living by giving priority to the extractive industry and to railway transportation and by further developing the metallurgical industry are a central task that we should perform this year.

Functionaries in the extractive industry sector, party members, and workers should make a breakthrough in an all-out advance movement to achieve the 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction by further increasing the production of coal and ore.

The railway transportation sector should transport more cargo to socialist construction sites by correctly organizing transportation work and by successfully supervising this work. At the same time, all sectors of the people's economy should struggle vigorously to complete this year's people's economy plan.

The true superiority of the socialist system is demonstrated when the people's standard of living is improved continuously.

Relevant sectors should produce and supply people's consumer goods on a full-fledged scale by thoroughly implementing our party's policy for revolution in light industry. At the same time, they should smoothly resolve the question of feeding the people by further increasing agricultural production and the production of marine products.

Without the struggle to safeguard the socialist system, we cannot imagine the work of strengthening this system. While wickedly slandering the socialist system established in the northern half of our Republic, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have carried out various subversive maneuvers to obliterate this system. While kicking up large-scale war exercise rackets against our Republic, the rascals have brazenly maneuvered to provoke a new war.

All party members and workers should always work and live in a vigilant manner to meet the requirements of the current situation and should smash the enemy's maneuvers at every step with high revolutionary consciousness and with a resolute anti-imperialist fighting spirit.

All party members and workers should correctly understand the true color of the imperialists and the reactionaries of history and the essence of the capitalist system--the corrupt nature of this system--should not have any delusion about them, and should struggle resolutely to the end against imperialism.

Party organizations should conduct indoctrination on the superiority of our country's socialist system over the capitalist system and over South Korea's social system and on the solidness and invincible vitality of the socialist system in a principled manner to meet the goals of the targets of

indoctrination. By vigorously waging the struggle to materialize the slogans of the party Central Committee for the time being, they should strengthen our country's socialist system politically and economically and should make its great appearance shine further.

Our people's cause of strengthening the might of the socialist system under the banner of the party and of confidently advancing toward the future of communism is invincible.

CSO: 4110/099

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YANG HYONG-SOP-LED DELEGATION VISITS BELGIUM

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[Text] A WPK delegation led by Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee, paid visits to Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands from 13 through 18 February.

When it arrived in Belgium on 13 February, the delegation held talks with the general secretary of the Socialist Party of Belgium, its secretary for international affairs, and other leaders of the party. On 14 February, the delegation met and held talks with the members of the foreign policy committee of the parliament who belong to the Socialist Party.

The delegation arrived in Luxemburg the same day. The delegation held talks with functionaries of the Communist Party of Luxemburg on 15 February. The delegation was invited to the banquet arranged by the Communist Party of Luxemburg, and toured the parliament building. The functionaries of the communist party escorted the delegation.

After arriving in the Netherlands on 17 February, the delegation held talks with functionaries of the Communist Party of the Netherlands the following day.

All the talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

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